BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1841. New Series No. 6.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

FOR MADRAS TOUCHING AT CEYLON.—The fast sailing Barque "RESOLUTION," Captain R. WHITE, burthen 300 Tons register to sail about the 15th Instant. For freight or Passage apply to

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 13th Jan. 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.—The Ship "NERBUDDA," to sail on the 15th or 20th Instant. For Freight Apply to Captain F. PATRICK, on board, or at EDULJEE FRAMJEE'S.

Bombay, 13th January 1840.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO., have the following:

Curran's Speeches 4th ed. 8vo. half bound Rs. 8.
Speeches of the Celebrated Irish Orators, Philips, Curran and Grattan, 8vo. half bound Rs. 10.
Sheridan's Speeches, 5 Vols. Rs. 40.
Canning's Speeches, 6 Vols. half bound Rs. 60.
Grattan's Speeches, 4 Vols. half bound, Rs. 30
Huskisson's Speeches, 3 Vols. half bound Morocco Rs. 30.
Hansard's Parliamentary Debates: forming a continuation of the work entitled "The Parliamentary History of England from the earliest period to the year 1803" new series 2 Vols. 8vo., half bound Rs. 15.
Cheneviz' Essay upon Naticnal Character, 2 Vols. Rs. 25.
Junius by Woodfall, including Confidential Correspondence, with notes, 3 Vols. Rs. 30.
Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary, 2 Vols. 8vo. Rs. 30.
Webster's Travels through the Crimea, Turkey and Egypt, 2 Vols. half bound Rs. 14.
Walsh's Narrative of a Journey from Constantinople to England, Rs. 9.
Walsh's Residence at Constantinople, during the Greek and Turkish Revolutions, Rs. 30.
Belzoni's Researches in Egypt, 3d ed. 2 Vols. Rs. 25.
Vigne's six months in America, 2 vols. Rs. 14.
History, Antiquities, Topography, and Statistics of Eastern India, by Montgomery Martin, 3 vols. calico boards, Rs. 40.
History of the British Colonies, by Montgomery Martin 4 vols. Royal, 8vo. Calico boards Rs. 60.
Mungo Park's Travels in Africa, 2 vols. 4to. half bound Rs. 30.
Miss Pardoe's City of the Sultan, and Domestic Manners of the Turks, in 1836, 2 vols. Rs. 18.
Ackerman's Microcosm of London, or London in Miniature, Colored Plates, Folio, half bound, Rs. 40.
Miller's History, Philosophically illustrated from the fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution, 4 vols. half bound calf, Rs. 25.
Rickett's Narrative of the Ashantee War; with a View of the present state of the Colony of Sierra Leone, Rs. 3.
McCulloch's Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, including the Isle of Man with Maps and plates and explanations 3 vols. half bound. Rs. 21.
Stewart's Visit to the South Seas, 2 vols. Rs. 14.
France by Lady Morgan, 2 vols, third edition, with additional notes Rs. 18.
Ditto do in 1829–30 Rs. 18.
Dover's Life of Frederick the second, King of Prussia, 2 vols. Rs. 25.
Life and Correspondence of John, Earl of St. Vincent, General of the Marines Rs. 30.
Nugent's Memorials of John Hampden, his party, and his times, half bound Rs. 20.
Memoirs of the Duches D'Abrantes 6 vols. hf. bd. calf. Rs. 40.
Memoirs of Sbastian Cabot, with a review of the History of Maritime Discovery, half bound Rs. 5.
Prior's Life of Goldsmith, 2 vols. royal 8vo. Rs. 20.
Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, 2 vols. half bound Rs. 12
Memoirs of Count Lavallett, written by himself, 2 vols half bound Rs. 15.
James' History of Edward the Black Prince, 2 vols. Rs. 30.
Mrs. Hemans' Poetical works, complete in 1 volume, American edition, Rs. 10.
Poetical Works of L. E. L. 4 vols. 12mo. Rs. 30.
Coleridge's Poetical Works, new, ed. 3 vols. Rs 30.
Chess by Pohlman, Rs. 15.
Transactions of the Linnean Society, 17 vols, 4to hf. bd. sheep (original cost £40) Rs 250.
Mawe's Dew Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals, for the use of students, Rs. 6.
Linne's General system of Nature, 7 vols. Rs. 50.
Jesse's Gleaning in Natural History, to which are added maxims and hints for an Angler, 8vo. Rs. 8.
Angler's Rambles 8vo. hf. bd. Rs. 7.
Aiton's Hortus Kewensis, or a catalogue of the Plants, cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew, 5 vols. hf. bd Rs. 20.
Witherings systemative arrangement of British Plants, with an Introduction to the study of Botany, 4 vols. full bound Rs. 15.
Sir Humphrey Davy's Elements of Agricultural chemistry, 4 ed. half bound Rs. 18.
Newton's Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematical, 4 vols. royal 8vo. half bound Rs. 50.
Mackenzie's Illustrations of Phrenology, with engraving Rs. 12.
Outlines of Geology by Thos. Brande Rs. 4.
Coleman's Mythology of the Hindoos—with notices of various mountain and Island tribes inhabiting the two Peninsulas of India and the neighbouring Islands, and an Appendix comprising the Minor Avatars and the Mythological and Religious terms, &c.—with plates to 4to ½ bd Rs. 25.

A discount of 20 per Cent will be allowed to Customers, or on prompt payment.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

A SALE OF AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF ARGAND LAMPS OF THE LATEST FASHIONS AND PATTERNS.

WILL take place at the Rooms of the above this day the 13th Instant, comprising Elegant 4 and 3 Light Bronzed and Lacquered Lamps, with rich cut drops, Balls, Cords, Tassels, and Pullies, complete, single Light ditto Pedestal Lamps and Wall Brackets, and a few Office Dials. 1 Pair of 8 Light Chandeliers. The whole on view.

ON the same day will be sold a valuable Collection of New Books, amongst which are Memoirs of Illustrious Persons, Burnet's History of his own time; Geography of Egypt, Johnson's Cookery, Scott's Poems, the Standard Library, Stories of Horses; Floral Cabinet; Annuals, Stebbing's Bible; Commercial Vade Mecum; Johnson's Dictionary &c. &c. Likewise several Bales of Cotton Twist: fine Long Cloth, Nankeen, Book Muslin, a Shooting and Camp case, Shells, Pots of Welch Salmon, &c. &c.

Also without reserve on account of an estate: One Double Barrelled Percusion Gun by David Farrow—High Holborn London, with case and sundry apparatus.

One ditto by Vickers of Dublin with case and sundry apparatus.

At 1 P. M. a Saddle Horse and Poney; A Shigram and Carriage, after which a quantity of fresh imported Prime Hams and Cheese.

At 4 P. M. A Double poled Tent pitched on the Esplanade, near the Cooperage.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HANDSOME PLATE AND PLATED WARE.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will Sell by Public Auction on Monday the 18th instant, at their Rooms, a large Assortment of valuable Plate and Plated Ware, the property of the late JOHN EELL Esquire C. S.—Silver Ware—viz. Shell patterns, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Gravy, Marrow, Salt, Mustard and Egg Ditto, Table and Dessert Forks, Soup, Sauce, Milk and Sugar Ladles, Fish and butter Knives, Soup and Sauce Tureens, Tea Pots, Sauce Pans, Hot Water Plates, Bread Basket, Toast Racks, Waiters, Table Rings, Salt Cellars, Muffineers, Tumblers, Funnels, Dessert Knives and Forks, Knife Guards, Skewers, Bottle Lables and Corks, &c. &c.

Plated Ware—Sets of dish Covers of Sizes and plate Covers, Soup tureen, Tiffin Trays, Muffin Plates, and double Branch Candlesticks and Shades.

The above may be viewed 4 days before the Sale.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will Sell by Public Auction on Monday the 18th Instant, a quantity of Household Furniture, Plate, Glass and Crockery Ware, a neat Mahogany, Medecine Chest complete (quite new) a double barrel Gun by Purdy, a Plated Epergne and Handsome Dessert Sets and a small collection of Books, Cooking Utensils, the property of Gentlemen left India.

At one o'clock, a open Carriage with a pair of Horses and Harness belonging to the Estate of the late BARON DE CANDEL late Governor of Goa.

Bombay, 13th Jan. 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on Friday the 29th January 1841, at the Exchange Rooms, precisely at 11 A. M. where the attendance of Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.
THIRD LOTTERY, 1841.
ALL PRIZES.

On 30 Renewed Reserved Whole Tickets of the last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 752 Chances at Company's Rupees 25 per each. Chance or in advance 15 Rupees, balance 10 Rupees.

On half Tickets, 13 Rupees per chance.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1	Prize of		4	Whole	Tickets.
1	do.	of	2	do.	do.
2	do.	of one each	2	do.	do.
4	do.	of ½ each	2	do.	do.
8	do.	of ¼ each	2	do.	do.
32	do.	of ⅛ each	2	do.	do.
64	do.	of 1-16 each	4	do.	do.
128	do.	of 1-32 each	4	do.	do.
512	do.	of 1-64 each	8	do.	do.

752 Prizes — 30 Reserved Whole Tickets.

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount, Company's Rupees 25 at once or only 15 as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining their respective Prize Tickets will be deliverable after the conclusion of the Drawing.

2nd. Moffussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include Postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3rd. Early applications is solicited for Tickets to the Projector at his Office No. 12 Waterloo Street opposite Messrs Dykes and Co. or near the Auckland Hotel.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND Co.
BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY, *Projectors.*
Trustee.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Situation in the Accountant's department of the Bank of Bombay having become vacant, applications for the same, in writing, accompanied by testimonials, will be received at the Secretary's Office until the 20th Instant. The Salary is Rupees 200 per mensem, and approved Security will be required to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. W. CARGILL,
Secy. and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1841.

મુમ્બઇની ખંકનીબાબતમો

ખબર. ફીસાંથી. આપીચ્રિ. કે. મુમ્બઈ નીખેંકનાં. હુસાબ. રાખવાનાં. ખાતાંગો. કિ. જગો. ખાલી. પડીછે. વાસ્તે. જેહને. તે જગોપર. રહેવું. હોઈ. તે. ધારીકિ. પોતાની મરજ. પોતાની. આબહનાં. દશાવેજ. મ્રુ મ્બાં. તારીખ. ૨૦ મી. ચાલતા. મહીનાની. લગે. ખેંકનાં. શેઅરટેરીની. આપીશગે. ગે કલસેતે. લેશે*= કિ. જગોનો. મુખારો. રૂ૨૦૦) નોછે. અને. રૂપીઆ. ૨૦૦૦૦) લગેનાં. બાંગીન. આપવા. પડશે*=તારીખ. ૪ થી. બાંગેવારી. ૧૮૪૧

ડાઈરેકટરોનાં. હોકમથી*
કબલીજ. કબલીજ. ફેગારગીલ
શેઅરટેરી. તથા. ટરેજરઅર*

MR. J. W. who has conducted a School for some years, would be happy to engago himself as a private tutor in a family, or in a Lady's Seminary from the hours of 7 till 9 or 10 in the Mornings for a reasonable remuneration. He can produce unexceptionable testimonial as to character and qualifications.

For reference Apply to the PRINTER of this paper.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at	Rs.	550
Hhd. at	,,	300
Quarter Cask	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.
Rampart Row, 13th Jan. 1841.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of February next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Actg. Secy. to Govt

Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11th Ship Shakspeare, George Henderson Master, from Liverpool 11th Augt.

Do. Do. Atiet Rahimon, W. C. Lugrin Master, from Calcutta left Sand Heads 14th Dec. arrived at Allepe 27th. *Passengers.*—Thomas Failon Merchant.

Do. Do. Barque Soobrow, W. S. Carnegy Master, from Karrack 27th Dec. 1840. *Passegers.*—Captain T. Jackson I. N. A. H. Percival Esqre. 29 Europeans, 4 women, 4 children, 22 natives 4 Invalids from the Persian Gulph.

12th Do. Mary Gordon, J. Thomas Master, from China 23d Nov. and Singapore 11th Dec. *Passengers.*—Capt. and Mrs. McGregor, 1 Parsee, 4 Servants.

12th Do. Ship Dauntless, W. Miller Master, from Sydney 18th October 1840. *Passenger.*—G. Aspinall.

SAILED.

Jan. 10th Ship Charlotte C. L. Leibswager to China. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Craoy, 3 Masters Baretto.

Do. Barque Mor, Adam Young Master, to China.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Woodman.
Julia.	Strabane.
Westmoreland,	Princess Charlotte.
Dartmouth.	Ophelia and Ann
Sarah.	Parsee Greenock.
John Garrow.	Ingleborough.
Gilmore.	Onyx.
Recovery.	Memnon.
Duke of Lancaster,	Sycee.
James Moran.	Charles Grant.
Royal Saxon	Mary Ann.
Ropkinson.	Tweed.
Amity.	Hugh Walker.
Java.	Midas.
Helena.	Shakespeare.
Frances.	Dauntless.
Superior.	

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Alexander Robertson.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ruparell.
Caroline.	St George.
Sir Wm. Waljee,	Nurbudda.
Colonel Newal.	Adele.
Atiet Rahimau.	Hamoody.
Essavie.	Ratler.
Maria.	Clarke.
Candahar.	Resolution.
Ruby.	Singapore Packet.
Fanny,	Samdany.
Helen.	Corsair.
Hydroose.	Atiet Rahimon.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Soobrow.
Freak.	Mary Gordon.
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
Lad Aele.	Brig Simplicia.
ARAB.	
Harsingar.	

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satelliete.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Emily and Taptee.	Hugh Lindsay.
CUTTERS.	Zenobia.
	Indus.
	Berenice.
	Auckland.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez	1st Feb.
Lady Clarke	Skinner & Co.	London	Dispatch.
Alex. Robertson	Foster & Co.	London	Dispatch.
Helena	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Calcutta	
Superior	Macvicar B. & Co	Liverpool	10th inst.
Strabane	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	
Duke of Lancaster	R. Steuart Co.	China	10th inst.
Prin. Charlotte.	Syers Livingston & Co.	Liverpool.	10th inst.
Mary Bulmer	H. & Cardwell	Do.	18th inst.
Francis Spaight	Foster & Co.	London	5th Feb.
St. George	Dirom Carter & Co.	Do.	In Jan.
Parsee	Grey & Co.	Liverpool.	dispatch
Memnon	Dirom Carter & Co		
Onyx	Foster & Co.		
Ingleborough.	Eglinton, Maclean & co.		
Charles Grant	J. Cowjee & co.		
Sycee	H. & cardwell		
Hannah	C. Jefferies & Co.	Singapoor.	
Hopkinson	Dirom Carter & Co.	Calcutta.	15th Jan.
Sir H. Compton	AgaM. Rahim	China	15th Jan,
Freak	E. Eduljee & co.	Singapoor.	Despatch.
Mor	J. Jeejeebhoy Sons & co.	Macao	15th Jan.
Ophelia & Anne	Foster & co.		
Resolution	Frith & co.	Madras	Despatch.
Adele	Skinner & co	Calcutta	18th Jan,
Singapore Packet			
Medas Dundee.			

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Europe		London	24th July.
Sir Ed. Paget.	Skinner & Co	Do.	2nd Sept.
E. of Balcarras	Remington & Co.	Do.	In Sept.
Simon Taylor		Do.	do.
Donna Pascoa.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Do.	
Emery		Liverpool	1st Sept.
Shakespeare	Skinner & Co.	Liverpool	26th Augt.
Wave		Do.	In August.
B. Merchant.	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	Do.	10th Sept.
Urania	G. T. King.	Do.	14th Sept.
Emily		Do.	1st Sept.
Dauntless	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	N. S. Wales	
Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool	
Carnatic	Wm. Nicol and Co.	Clyde	In Sept.
Hope	Skinner & Co.	Do.	In Sept.
Ramsay	Ditto	Do.	10th June.
Minerve		Llanelly	11th Augt.
Emilia	C. Jefferies & Co.	Bordeaux.	4th July.
LeCeres	C. Jefferies & Co.	Nantes	1st Feb.
Mavis		China	

Military Arrivals and Deparures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9th.—Capt. J. E. Bowles, 23d Regt. N. I. from Aden.

Do. do. Bt. Capt. J. Moore, 5th M. Cavy. from Bellary.

Do. do. Asst. Surgeon R. Cullum, I. Navy from Aden.

Do. 11th.—Lieut. W. Brown, 26th Regt. N. I from Poona.

Do. do. Capt. J. Roberts, 49th M. N. I. from Nagpore.

Do. 12.—Bt. Capt. P. Jackson, 10th Regt. N. I. from Karrack.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9th.—Capt Partridge, 18th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.

Do. 10th.—Capt. W. James, Staff to Ditto.

Do. 11th.—Capt. J. S. Stevens, 21st Regt. N. I. to Scinde.

Do. 12th.—Capt. J. E. Cotgrave, Artillery to Mahabulishwar.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS IN INDIA IN THE YEAR 1840.

JANUARY.

The *Eastern Star* and *Weekly Examiner*, two new weekly papers, are published.

— The Madres Mint recommenced working on the 1st Jan.
— The Editor of the 'Bhaskars' captured by the emissaries of Rajah Rajnar in Roy.
— The new Patshalah of the Hindoo College opened,
— The 'Vernon,' the first ship aided by Steam, arrives.
— The Hon'ble Colonel Morrison, acting Governor General, embarked for England on board the *Seringapatam*.

FEBRUARY.

vhe Ship *Duke of Buccleugh*, from England lost on Point Palmyras
— The case of the Rajah of Sattara brought before the Court of Directors.

MARCH.

General Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B. Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Gnards, and late Commander-in-chief in India, died on board the 'Malabar' on the 24th March off St. Michæls, aged 62 years.
—Sir Charles Metcalfe returns to Kingston in Jamaica on the 16th March having completed his tour round the Island, and been received with the warmest congratulations in every part.
— Mr. Daniell, the well known painter of Indian Scenery, died.
— Sir George Hewitt, thirty years ago the Commander in-chief of India, died, aged 90 years.

APRIL.

James Prinsep, Esq. F. R. S. and for many years assay master in Calcutta, and Secretary to the Asiatic Society. died in London on the 22nd April, after a very protracted illness.
—General Horsford, of the Bengal Artillery, died at Paris at the age of 73 years.
— Major General the Hon'ble Lincoln Stanhope, many years in India, died.
— H. M. 49th Regt. embarked for China.
— The Court Martial on Lieut. Gibbard, terminated in his dismissal the service.
— The Baron de Condal, the Governor General of Portuguese India, died at Goa on the 18th April.

MAY.

The Imanm of Muscat, concluded a treaty with the British Government for the prevention of slavery; regarding it as piracy, and by allowing British cuirzers the right of searching all vessels bearing His Highness's flag, within certain limits.
— An attack on the Turkish wall at Aden by 4,080 Arabs on the 21st May.
— The Expedition against China sailed from Singapore on the 30th May.
— The foundation stone of the New Threatre laid.

JUNE.

The ship *Lord William Bentick*, lost on the South West Prong at the entrance of Bombay Harbour; many lives lost.
— The Lord *Castlereagh* wrecked at Bombay.
— The Hon'ble James Sutherland, Political Commissioner and Resident at Baroda, died suddenly of apolexy.
— At Humeerpore, a party of twelve hundred men horse and foot, seized and carried off in mid-day 5,000 Rupees of public treasure from one of the native officers.
— The Revd. Mr. O'Sullivan, a Roman Catholic Priest and a British subject, incarcerated at Chandernagore.
— Sir Thomas Willshire created a Baronet for his gallantry and ability at the capture of Khelat.
— The first ship of the China expedition arrived in, China.
— Lord John Spencer Churchill died at Capsingmoon in China.

JULY.

The Ex-Nabob of Kurnool murdered at Trichinopoly.
— Khelet fell into the hands of Mehrab Khan's son. Lieut. Loveday wounded and taken prisoner.
—Sir Lionel Smith, the new Governor, arrives at the Mauritius.
— The House of Commons voted £173,442, for the expences of the China expedition.
— Grand entertainment given by the Directors of the East India Company to Lord Keane.
— The Island of Causan in China, taken by the British Troops.
— The murderers of Capt. Whiffin and his mate tried and executed at Bombay.
—Tanku Mahomed Syud, the celebrated Malay private, made prisoner.
—Jubber Khan, with his family. accompanied by the grown up sons of Dost Mahomed arrived at Bamean, to obtain British protection.
—Lieut. Col. Sykes, elected a Director of the East India Company, vice J. G. Ravenshaw deceased.

AUGUST.

Fight at the Barrier, Macao, between the English and Chinese, in which the former were victorious.
— The *Kite* armed transport, taken by the Chinese captine, and Mr. Noble made prisoner.
—Mr. Vincent Stanton, kidnapped by a party of Chinese at Macao.
— The Bank of Asia applied for a Charter.

SEPTEMBER.

Brigadier Dennie, C. B. with a detachment of the 35th N. I., some horse and a couple of guns defeats and totally routs a large force near Bamean, commanded by Dost Mahomed in person.
—Flibbertigibbet, a satirical paper, made its first appearance, and created a ridiculous sensation in Calcutta.
— Sir Robert Sale storms and captures the Town and Forts of Tootun Doora in Affghanistan.
—Miss Emma Roberts died at Poonah.

OCTOBER.

Sir Robert Sale attacks and captures Fort Joolgat in Affghanistan.
— The first Sardinia vessel 'Octavia Carolina' ever sent to Calcutta, arrives.
— The two sons of Dost Mahomed, who were confined in Ghuzni, escaped.
Major Boseawan attacks and entirely routs an advanced party of Beloocheçs.
— Lieut. Shaw, one of the commissariat officers of the Shah Soojah's force, murdered.
— The famous Dacoit, Mungul Sen, captured and delivered up by the Nepaulese Authorities.
— Colonel A. Galway elected a Director of the Hon'ble East India Company, in the room of Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., deceased.

NOVEMBER.

— Dost Mahomed surrendered to Sir William McNaghten.
— The first Iron Ship arrives a Calcutta.
— General Nott and the force under his command re-occupied Khelat.
— Mahomed Afsul Khan, the eldest son of Dost Mahomed, surrendered to Sir William McNaghten.
— Lieut. Loveday captured at Khelat, murdered at Dadur.
— Death of Kurruck Singh, Rajah of Lahore.
— Now NihalSingh, killed by the falling of beam, while going in procession to perform the neeesssary ablutions prescribed by his religion on the death of his father.
—The Newab Nazim of Moorshedabad pays a visit to the Governor General
— A truce between the Chinese and English is declared by admiral Elliot.
— A force of 900 men under Lt. Col. Marshall, attacks and defeats a large body of Brahooes (a ferocious tribe of Beloochees) killing great numbers, and capturing their chiefs, their guns, baggage and camp equipage.

DECEMBER.

The foundation stone of the Metcalfe Library laid.
— News received of a truce having been declared between the English and Chinese pending the negociations for peace.—*Englishman, December* 31.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, January 13, 1841

ARRIVED Jan. 11, Barque *Shakespear*, G. Henderson, Master, from Liverpool 25th August; Do. Ship *Atiet Rahimon*, W. C. Lugrin, Master, from Calcutta 14th Dec. 12, Barque *Soobrow*, W. S. Carnegy, Master, from Kurrack 27th Dec.---*Passengers*: Captain Jackson, A. H. Percival, Esq., 29 European Invalids, 4 Women, 4 Children, 22 Natives, 4 Women, and Children from the Persian Gulph; Do. *Mary Gordon*, J. Thomson, Master, from China 23rd Nov. Singapore 11th Dec. and Cochin 1st Instant.---*Passengers*: Captain and Mrs. MacGregor, 1 Parsee and 4 Servants; 12, Ship *Danntless*, W. Miller, Master, from Sydney 16th Oct.---*Passenger*: G. Aspinall.

AFTER our Paper was prepared for the Press. The H. C. Steamer *Cleopatra* came to anchor. The intelligence brought by her will be found in a separate Sheet.

A Vessel which we believe was the *Mary Gordon* fired two Guns and shewed a light in coming into Port on Monday Night. This led many, and ourselves among the number to imagine it was the *Cleopatra*, and accordingly we rushed down to the Apollo Bunder, full of hope and expectation, which was not diminished by observing a Vessel which through the haze of the night appeared to be a Steamer with 3 Signal lanterns at her mizen top mast head, but alas we were doomed to be disappointed, on the pier we found a crowd of Carriages awaiting the arrival of a merry party from Elephanta, and were given to understand the three lanterns were a sort of Beacon for the belated revellers. A few more hours must set all our hopes and fears at rest, and we have never yet received a Packet which is more likely to announce events of paramount interest. The heir to the British Throne, the safety of the Queen, War or Peace with France, The pacification of Egypt and Syria, will be the chief points while the opinion at Home of the conduct of affairs in China will not be uninteresting. All Bombay are looking anxiously for the first hoisting of the new Signal flag with the three crosses on a red ground, and we only hope to-day or to-morrow to see it flying from Malabar Point.

WE have copied two letters addressed to the Editor of the *Agra Ukhbar* by "There it is d'ye see" and "Cavalry". The former is a writer who during the whole Affghanistan Campaign indited several very piquant letters on the passing events of the time, and was particularly inimical to the Commander-in Chief of the Forces, and he now comes down with fearful denunciations against Lord Keane, and says he has written home to Lord Brougham, and Sir Francis Burdett, and many other distinguished members of the upper and lower Houses of Parliament, accusing Lord Keane of permitting certain persons to be massacred at Ghizni &c. Now as there is little doubt but that he has written in his own name it will bring matters to a crisis. Either he must prove his allegations against Lord Keane or he must suffer the penalty of a slanderer. If the massacre of Ghizni did take place by the orders of his Lordship, there can be little doubt but the opposition in Parliament will be glad to have a fling at so well known a tory as he is. Warren Hastings was impeached by all the talents and the greatest displays of oratory ever heard were given to the world on his trial. That "There it is d'ye see" is an Officer there can be little doubt, and at the proper time he must declare his real designation, but as an Officer, (though it is fearful odds for any man whatever his rank may be to attack a Commander-in-Chief,) we think it would have been more dignified provided he possesses sufficient proofs of his allegations, to have addressed The Governor General in India at once, and called aloud for investigation at the time. Had it been refused in that quarter, the British Parliament is open to the humblest of British subjects. Two years now have nearly elapsed since the date of the occurences alluded to, and as yet nothing has been done by "There it is d'ye see" to substantiate the grave charges he has brought against Lord Keane. "Cavalry" after a long and sensible investigation of the different reasons assigned for the conduct of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry in the action with Dost Mahommed shews their respective futility, and gives what we have no doubt was the real reason, cowardice. He exonerates Lord Keane from blame in ordering the Trooper to be shot at Shekabad, and says distinctly the man was killed in the act of disobeying a positive order in an Enemy's country.

We have no reason to influence us except to see justice fairly done to all parties. Two acts have been alledged against Lord Keane, either they should be disproved and his assailants silenced, or if admitted such a justification shewn of their having been committed in the heat of War, and in circumstances of extreme political expediency, as would go to extenuate if no justify the comission. It is all nonsense to lay the burthen of odium at Shah Shoojah's door, he was but the puppet, and was no more able to perform feats of cruelty at his volition, than the immortal Punch could move without the mysterious personage behind the curtain, who pulls the wires which set him to kill the devil. The matter as far as Newspapers are concerned has been worn threadbare. If notice is to be taken of these allegations there are plenty of persons whose duty it is to come forward, and we are much mistaken in our man if Lord Keane himself does not demand investigation when these statements reach him, and we would advise the *Agra Ukhbar* and his correspondent to be ready with their proofs and evidence and be able to say with confidence to a tribunal "There it is d'ye see."

IF the dishonour of the British nation is not sufficient to awaken Ministers to a right understanding of the progressing affairs in China, we do sincerely trust that the gross insult lately offered to the British Flag of Truce at the Bogue, will arouse the people of England to a defence of their rights, and cause such a commotion, as will compel the present Administration to adopt the necessary measures for avenging it, or turn them out as unworthy of the confidence of the country. Never in Parliamentary history, do we remember a question brought forward with so little ability or so weakly defended as that of the China question. A few members have spoken, the Government have dispatched a force sufficient to fight another battle of Trafalgar, and an Armament superior in these times to that of the Spanish Armada,—But for what? Why to be superceded by the diplomacy of an Elliott.——Hundreds of lives have been sacrificed, and the only show that is at present made for the loss of so many of our brave fellow creatures, is that of the taking of the Island of Chusan, where mortality appears at present to have fixed his Standard. What a compensation to the British Merchant for his losses in Opium? Can the influence of an Elliott in the adjustment of a Commercial treaty, whose conduct of late has more than before, assumed that of paralysing uncertainty and apprehension, which as a matter of course will operate upon the Chinese as to the incapabilities of the Empire contending with them? What credit will other Empires attach to a nation which adopts diplomacy and chicanery upon a principle of remedying Commercial distress? Will the precarious situation of our Trading at this season of depression, be allowed as a reason that diplomatic views ought to have their sway over open and fair argument. Such measures as have been adopted in China will only tend to depreciate our national honour, and lower us in the opinion of the world, generally. Thank Heaven the accommodating maxim of policy of the Elliotts, has not yet grown into authority. The confidence placed by our Merchants in the expedition, was that a satisfactory guarantee for the losses in Opium would be effected,—the assurance that unless such was given and secured, blows would be struck, was in our opinion, the reason why the House of Commons did not pay that attention to the question, which in our humble opinion it must,—To say that the Elliotts have not the power of setting matters to rights, we are not disposed to question. At present the force of inertness can no further go. We tremble at the continuance of the consequences of distress, and trust that the arrival of Sir H. Gough will be the means of counterbalancing the Elliotts and that the motto for the future, will be "Vestigia nulla retrorsum."

WE know not whether the Salic Law prevails in the Punjaub, but whether it does or not we cannot see upon what principle the Widow of Khurruck Singh can pretend to the Administration of its Government. In the first place for whom is she regent? The rumours which were primarily set afloat were, that the Widow of Now-Nehal Singh was enceinte, and that the rights of her child were to be asserted, but now we seem to lose sight of her altogether, a horrid tale of murder is set forth in the Papers, the Widow of Khurruck Sing like a second Semiramis has, if we are to believe the story, with the aid of Dhean Singh destroyed her Husband and his Son, and strode at once to the Pinnacle of power, and we would ask is it likely that she who has imbued her hands in blood, will be scrupulons about the destruction of a pregnant Woman. Our brother of the *United Service Gazette* says "The very fact of Shere Singh "being compelled to abandon his "sudden and illegal hold on the "crown &c. is enough to shew that "the Throne of Runjeet Singh is "fenced with a veneration for his "name, and a loyalty to his legitimate descendants." But has the Widow of Khurruck Sing the reputed murdress of her Husband and his legitimate successor, any better title than Shere Sing to the Administration of the affairs of the Punjaub? We should say decidedly not, they are both alike usurpers, but the Ranee the worst of the two, as she waded up to the chin in blood and treason to accomplish her ends, and from the past we may look for further atrocious deeds. The true Heir to the Throne must be the Child of Now Nehal Sing if such be born and his rights the British Government are we believe by Treaty bound to support. The formation of a Regency is another affair, but we should certainly deprecate the appointment of such unscrupulous assassins as the Ranee and Dian Singh are said to be, the question of Peace or War in the Punjaub hangs in the balance & we shall soon see in which scale the Government of India will throw the Sword or the olive branch. Of one thing there can be no doubt that the speedy arrangement of an organized Government must be insisted on, if not we may look for a disturbed Frontier both or the Dooranee Empire and our own Territories. Our Calcutta papers up to the 2nd of January give us no hints on the subject of the Policy likely to be pursued, and indeed which is extraordinary, seem to indulge in no speculation on the matter at all, and we can only trust that whatever may be determined on may redound to the honor of our country and the integrity of the British name.

Spirit of the Journals.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 2.

As we believe that all men whether of the military profession or not, are able to imagine the mischief that would ensue to the public weal from the existence of an army which had no law to control it; so we also believe that no man who ever gave a solitary passing thought to the subject, or to whose mind it was brought for the first time, even suddenly, would deem it possible that any British Government could prove so indifferent to so momentous a subject as to risk the leaving an army in such ungovernable circumstances,—and yet nearly such is the position of the Comany's European forces at this time of writing! The last clause (58th) of the new Mutiny Act is as follows:—'And be it enacted that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, except where any other commencement is particularly directed; an that from and after such day all powers and provisions contained in the said act of the fouth year of the reign of his late Majesty Kin George the Fourth shall cease and determin, and that the said act shall be and is hereby repealed.'—The act last mentioned is the old mutiny act for the Company's troops. and as its abolition ipso facts abolishes the articles of war to which it alone gave and continued existece, and as no articles of war, emanating from the new act, have been sent out, it follows hat *now* there are no articles of war whatever for the Government of the said troops,—a state of things which, as far as we know, is unprecedented, and for which the heaviest responsibility rests upon the authorities at hom Whether the above words 'except where any other commencement is particularly directed,' would have empowered the Governmt of India to have postponed the date of the new act's coming into operation, we need not now discuss (but we do not think they would) for if the said words contained such power, it should have been exercised before yesterday's date, as *then* the act *came into* operation, and assuredly there is no power less than that of Parliament that can now effect its suspension. In such an extraordinary state of things, we really do not know what remedy to propose, for so great is the hold which usage and the custom of war have got upon law in regard to courts-martial, that *without* articles of war we are very doubtful whether such courts can be put into operation; and certainly there are points of practice which are regulated by the articles of war alone, and without a similarly legal sanction for which the legality of their proceedings must be more than questionable. We always thought that unless it had been determined to prepare and transmit the new articles along with the new act, the date fixed for the latter's coming into operation was imprudently decreed for so early a time as the first day of this current month; because that allowed too little for any of the risks that (as might have occurred to our legislators) *then* the overland mail route seemed liable to incur; and indeed even if the articles had been transmitted by the October mail—a month later than the act—they would barely have saved their time, had they come from Bombay in the express, owing to the detention of that mail so injudiciously at Malta. Now, so serious a matter should not have been so close run as to be left subject to such a casualty, but the time ought to have been calculated by that required for a six months' voyage to India, with a proviso which should have permitted of the act's earlier operation in case it should have more expeditiously arrived. But the inattention and dilatoriness which appear to have occurred, are such as to have rendered it (and the event has proved so) impracticable for the articles of war to reach India in time,—an I now behold the consequences! Those consequences we fear, go beyond that one point to which we have alluded, and which refers to only the European troops; for by the 8th clause of the act *now* in force (and, by the way, the fact of its being in force should have been promulgated ere this to the army) it is enacted that 'on the trial of all offences committed by any *native* officer, or soldier, or follower, reference *shall be had* to the articles of war framed by the *Government of India* for such native officers, &c.—and there are, at present, *no such* articles in practical existence. Such articles were authorised by the charter act, and we are aware that the local Government got the length of *drafting* them, during the seven years which have thus far, been at their disposal for the purpose; but by what appears to us to have been a most superfluous process, they were transmitted to England *before* they were locally enacted, and now remain in an embryo state which for purposes of military governance is altogether useless. The legislature, however, in framing the new act, took for granted that there were such articles of war as are here referred to, in actual existence (though they might have been more correctly informed by the Directors) and have *enacted* that in all cases, from yesterday's date, in which native soldiers shall be tried, reference shall be had to those articles of war—which are not yet in force Therefore as *henceforth* no native court-martial can sit under the several local codes heretofore in use in the respective Presidencies. we put it to the Commander-in-Chief and Government to determine how the disciplinary affairs of the army are to be at present carried on.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

FRIEND OF INDIA. DECEMBER 31.

The Idler, who does not always talk idly in the *Easter Star* says, that we have written a little grandiloquently on the freedom of the Indian Press; and that in saying that the intinsic strength of this administration is shewn by the fact, that it allows such an unrestrained expression of public opinion through the medium of the Press to its conquered subjects, as the rulers of France and Russia would not venture to grant to their native subjects, we said that which is little short of nonsense. He requires us to shew that the hundred millions of Indian subjects have any public opinion to express. We must confess that we cannot see the nonsense of the remark. Public opinion is the opinion of the public; that is of the people. It would be worse than idle to suppose that the people of any country have no definite opinion regarding their rulers, and especially that in a country like this, in which it has grown up into a political maxim, our empire is an "empire of opinion," no such opinion exists. There may not be the same kind of channels for the public opinion to run in; it may not have the same organization, or the same facilities for making itself felt, as in countries where the press is older; but that opinions do exist as among the great body of the people, either favourable or unfavourable to our reign, must be self evident. It was to the expression of this public opinion that we intended to say that the Government had given free vent. Although, public opinion in India may not be the same thing which it is in England, and may not so distinctly bear upon the measures of Government, there is quite enough of it, as expressed through the native journals, to be formidable to timid Governments. And the time was, when the remarks which were circulated through the native press in Calcutta and the Mofussil during a recent crisis, would have thrown the Council Chamber, and all Leadenhall Street into a cold perspiration; but Governments grow courageous as they grow liberal.

The Idler says, that such a freedom as it would be well for India if she enjoyed, remains yet to be achieved, a freedom from cliquism, private interests and personal dictations. But we spoke of the political trammels with which the press was fettered; and the Idler talks of social bondage. It appears then that so far as Government is concerned, the press of India is free; so far as society is concerned, it is not —because Editors being mere men, are not superior to the influences by which men, whether in the Editorial chair, or out of it, are usually swayed. if we are, however, to wait for this kind of freedom before we can be said to enjoy the liberty of the Press in India, we may wait long enough. Indeed we scarcely know at what distant age it would be prudent to fix

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the period when the poor, weak, susceptible human nature of which Editors are formed, shall rise to a sublime independence of the influences of that society in which they move. One of the greatest characters of antiquity was wont to say, that he would not preside in a court where his friends should fare no better than his enemies; and we fear it would be too much to expect of modern Editors, that they should preside over journals in which their friends should obtain no better treatment than their opponents. As to cliquism, the world Hindoo, or Christian, is governed by a party, and papers, generally must follow the order of the world in which they circulate. Absolute Editorial independence is as wild a chimera as absolute personal independence. It is therefore very possible for the press to be free, so far as party is concerned. Indeed the despotism of party is far more obstinate in its attachment to life than the despotism of Political Governments; and the perfection of the liberty of the Press can only be expected after human nature itself shall have attained perfection.

America is doub less the freest of all free countries;—the freest country that has been, that is, or that ever will. There the press is free, perfectly free; only it would be rather dangerous to use the freedom. Such is the strength of "private interests and personal dictation," that if any Editor in the south, were to write regarding the headomof the tsaves, as we are accustomed to do, the people would take the freedom of pulling the printing office down about his ears, and making a bonfire of his presses.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

LORD KEANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGRA UKHBAR.

Sir,—The enclosed letter which I sent some days ago to the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, may I request you will publish by all people in this country.

Your's obediently,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

LORD KEANE.

The liberty of the press is our only resource,
It will command an audience!!

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,—As there was not a single writer besides myself who came forward *at the time* and cried out against the murder of the prisoners at Ghuznee, I am delighted to find by Dr. Kennedy's book that he also has given a full account of this infamous proceeding! The *Agra Ukhbar* in which my letter appeared justified the act, and as several of the *Englishman's* correspondents denied that it took place, I wrote to the Editor of that paper; but he did not choose to insert my letter, for he is a gentleman who only publishes what answers his own purposes; he is one of those liberals who are not lovers of the truth! and when there is nothing to be gained by enlightening, he will keep people in the dark!

I neither write, Sir, for profit, or to please the Editors of the papers, and I can lay my hand upon my heart and declare fearless before God, that I have no private feelings to gratify in holding Lord Keane up to public scorn!

Dr. Kennedy seems to think that his Lordship cannot be blamed for the murder of the prisoners by Shah Soojah. The Superintending Surgeon would have the Envoy only called to an account; but as these miserable wretches were *British prisoners*! (for even the Shah's troops who took them were under Sir John's command,) if they were put to death without knowledge or consent of the Commander-in-Chief, he should not have allowed such an act to have passed without a comment! I fear, however, that he would *not* have objected to the butchering of the prisoners on the 22nd, for he gave the order (as I stated at the time) that no mercy should be shown on the following morning. Nothing more horrible was ever perpetrated even by Ali Pasha! and I have sent a Statement of the proceedings at Ghuznee to the Editor of every periodical at Home, from the *Edinburgh Review* to the *Age* newspaper. I have written also to Lord Brougham, the Bishop of Exeter, O'Connel, Hume, Sir F. Burdett, and D. W. Harvey. If these gentlemen shrink from their duty, and neglect calling on Lord Keane to answer so serious a charge—I care not; but I will *never* let the subject rest! I will agitate the business again and again! and History shall record the fact that orders were given by a British General to *massacre the garrison of Ghuznee!* Let General Sir J. Thackwell and Sir R. Sale be called on for their evidence, and let them deny what I have stated if they dare, with their *hand* upon the *Bible!*.

Yours obediently,
THERE IT IS YOU SEE.

THE 2ND CAVALRY.

"Popular Education. A Farce, performed daily.
Dramatis Personæ. Clerk, Jailor, Two Children &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Clerk—" Prisoners—You stand indicted for stealing one black-pudding which one pendy—Are you Guilty, or not Guilty?
Jailor—(aside to the Children) say, not Guilty!
Children—Not Guilty,
Clerk—How will you be tried?
Jailor—(prompting) say, By God and my country.
Children—By God and my country!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGRA UKHBAR.

Sir—Some of the reasons assigned by or for the men of the 2nd Cavalry, having fled before an enemy, may appear to the unacquainted so plausible, and so much to be attended to, that it behoves every Cavalry Officer publicly to refute and expose the incorrectness of them, so that the Government may not be misled by the loud voice of the many and designing, as well as the ignorant on such matters, for should a feeling of pardon rise in favour of the Dastards, from that moment may be dated the decline or fall of the supremacy of the British in India, through the inevitable flight of their Army whenever exposed to an opposing enemy.

When first the calamity relative to the 2nd Cavalry became known in India, it came attended with the report, nay belief, that "the want of confidence, or hatred, or uselessness of the straight sword, had caused it; so much so that *throughout India* it was by universal voice echoed and credited, and that weapon, together-with-the-soldier, at once shared the blame, and the Government also for having sanctioned their introduction. That error subsided or like the Monsoon blew itself out, but not without having provided another apple which was, that "the food served out (the rations) to the 2nd Cavalry having been Regimentally disapproved was forced upon them by the General commanding," with an anathema and "take it or starve." The life of the rumour was very ephemeral, and it was succeeded by the more fearful one.—that "the Officers of the 2nd Cavalry not having sought investigation into what "Old Correspondent" calls, "the murder of the 2nd Cavalry Trooper by order of Lord Keane" 'twas agreed by the men of that Corps, that they would sacrifice their Officers the very first opportunity, by flight from action, and thus at once revenge themselves and bring eternal discredit on their European Officers." This report found a ready echo, for 'tis pleasing (but I refer you to Byron for what is pleasing) and continue the catalogue of "why and because." Another reason assigned was that "the Corps had been injudiciously and unnecessarily harassed by the Queen's General" of that little Army, and for which the Cavalry took revenge—

"The hearers of the case became repeater,
Then Actors, Inquisitors and Judges,
Some for amusement, others for old grudges."

Then came the natural excuse (the excuse which I am desirous of calling particular attention to) and which received its birth from the bad, disaffected, the useless, the superseded of all Corps, namely that "on account of young men, having been promoted over the heads of the seniors, the seniors felt aggrieved and resentful, and the whole Corps thus became disaffected both owards their Officers and the Government, and took the method of disgracing the service in hopes of bringing back through fear of future misconduct before an enemy, the old (and I think much to be condemned) regulation, of promoting the oldest on the Roll;" this, the men of the class above named, cling to pertinaciously, for 'tis the only chance they have of being raised to promotion they neither deserve or would credit, and I sincerely trust the Government will be sufficiently firm and heedless of this false voice, to insure the efficiency of their service, which can only be accomplished by promoting to the higher grades (when vacancies occur) men who have both mental and bodily power, and who have never enough left to be able to manage their own horses, as well as the men over whom they are placed. (And is this the case with the Native Officers, promoted daily simply on account of long service, or through the fear of commanding Officers being called to account for passing over old Soldiers? Truth will certainly answer in the negative, although I am perfectly aware that the Passee of both colours will vociferate a yea for reasons, the sons of nature will answer.) The circumstance of publicly investigating promotions after they have taken place, has done infinite injury to the minds and discipline of the natives, and certainly the Corps most fit for active service (as far as the eye no man can judge) are those where the solitary claim of age has been in a measure overlooked, by promoting to the higher grades Natives of energy and efficiency: at the same time I would ask if it would not be advisable to remove from Corps, all those of every grade (passed over for promotion) forming them into Veteran Corps, which might furnish for Civil employ men capable of much mental labour long after the physical had forsaken them, and who would certainly prove more deserving servants of Government than nine-tenth of the fawning favourites promoted to place by Civilians, through the desire to their Tesildars and others, for reasons better understood than named. Inconclusion I will ask, nay I may fearlessly state that none of the above seasons or any yet given by any of your Correspondents caused the melancholy recent event, for start up who may, placed excuse after excuse, thrust into the lips of these miscreants any language or any extenuating cause, sift the business to the bottom, apply or misapply any reasoning in attempted excusation of the crime the 2d have been guilty of, do all this, do more, but the true cause will stand out in too high relief for disguise, and although it is written with the deepes sorrow. The originator of the whole of the conduct of the men of the 2nd Cavalry was undeniable, unpardonable, unqualified, detestable, damnable cowardice, and hereafter there is no confidence to be placed either by the Government or their Officers in any such men. Whatever Lord Keane may have done unwisely, 'tis essential a General placed as he was, should *enforce* his orders, even if it were by the most summary proceeding, it may no be law but it is good Generalship, and may save the life of thousands by the sacrifice of one. And whatever the outcry may be on the name given to the act, Lord Keane issued an order, it was immediately disobeyed. The General found it necessary to make an example, he was in an enemy's, a dangerous country, the example *was* made*, the fender in the act of the offence was shot! Now yll upon it those who like, I shall write no more, for i feelings on this matter I am opposed to all yourother Correspondents, and say Lord Keane did but his duty, tho' in an unwise way.

Yours obediently,
BENGAL CAVALRY.

26th December 840.

The news from Affghanistan this week is devoid of interest, indeed the few communications that have reached us, are rather of a retrospective nature and consist chiefly of comments on the late campaign. Warlike proceedings are suspended for the present, but it is generally believed that the season will open by a movement upon Heerat. The *Fisc* of His Majesty, Shah Soojah the chief element in adjusting the affairs of a disturbed and unsettled country like Affghanistan, is in a very empty condition, and what arrangements are to be made to supply this serious deficiency do not appear to be known. We have gained the country, but are apparently at a loss what to do with it. Sir William Naghten will, it is said, soon follow Sir W. Cotton, and return to India.

Dost Moohumud is pursuing his journey to the provinces. The 2d Cavalry form a part of his escort, but are not allowed to mount their horses. They are forced to trudge on foot, and are, we understand, to be signally disgraced at Ferozepore or Kurnaul in the presence of the other Cavalry Regiments at these places.

The approach of Colonel Pew has brought the refractory Chief of Kaluk to his senses, and he has given up possession of his Fort to Major Forster. It will we understand, be dismantled by a party from Colonel Pew's detachment, which returns to Nusseerabad.

The plot is thickening at Lahore, and the last intelligence states, that Shere Singh had abdicated at the persuasion of the fair widow of Khurruck Singn, who is rehearsing to appear in the part of a Punjaub Semiramis; and fled at the instigation of his own fears, where, we know, and fewer care. Rajah Deean Singh is closely leagued with the Lady, and their united influence is now paramount at Lahore. What turn matters will take, we cannot conjecture, but a union between this woman and Deean Singh, bodes a fearful offspring of crime and cruelty. *Non gladium puero, non feminæ regnum* is true in the East, if not in the West: and, we confess, we see no satisfactory termination of affairs in the Punjaub, but the interference of the British Government.

A portion of the Press and many "private politicians" have indeed challenged the correctness of our opinion, with regard to the occasion for our interference in the internal management of the Punjaub; the integrity of which, however, they do not explain to us, how it is to be preserved without our interference. That its union with our provinces will be an event of no remote occurrence few will venture to deny, though they may dispute the right in bringing it about, and our critics, even appear to have a very lively sense of the expediency of its appropriation, though a little coy at the laying on of violent hands without either an invite or provocative. But in the decision of a matter of such grave, such national importance as the question, whether or not we will shelter an enemy within our gates, or rather leave him in peaceable possession of one of the most important of those gates—the expedient may be found to be truly just because necessary. Are we after we have seized upon two-thirds of India, still to enact the mockery of professing ourselves.

"Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient." It has been said by a modern writer, "that there are emergencies which suspend the ordinary principles of action, and that until those emergencies have ceased, it is idle or worse to found accusations on departure from established routine."—*Agra Ukhbar, June 2d.*

* "Ride ye, spur ye, skirr the plain,
"That the fugitive may flee in vain

China,

The following letters have reached us from one of our most cautious and intelligent correspondents let us add also that as a medical man his opiuions are every way worthy of attention. He gives a melancholy picture of the state of the troops, and we think that Colonel Burrell deserves a severe visitation for not seeing earlier and more effectually that sanitory measures were taken for the well-being of the troops. It is all very well to throw the blame upon the Admiral, but we conceive that the commander of the forces and governor of the Island is the man to see after such arrangements. There has been too much neglect—and neglect inducive of the most miserable consequences:

"*Chusan Harbour, Oct.* 28, 1840.—I am happy to tell you that the conduct of the Chinese Authorities is now somewhat in accordance with their expressed desire for peace. I will relate the incidents, whence I draw my conclusion. The Emperor has issued chops to the Governors and Lieut. Governors of provinces, stating that "the English have been up to the Peho, to prefer a complaint to him, which complaint he has directed shall be investigated at Canton, whither Officers of rank will proceed; in the meantime, the English, at Chusan, are not to be molested, and the people are not to be prevented from supplying them with food. The Governors are to be on their guard in case of attack, and must not allow their cities to be taken in the way Tinghai was," Yesterday a Mandarin with a white button came over from Hing-po, in the Steamer, preceding several Junks, laden with bullocks and other supplies, sent as a present to the Admiral. The Steamer is now about to return with the Mandarin, and, I believe, Captain Elliott will accompany him, to have a conference with Mandarins of high rank at Ningpo. The prisoners there are treated with kindness. The Vice-roy of the province of the Che-keang, the predecessor of Lin, at Canton, is under arrest, and is on his way to the Board of Punishments at Pekin. The Admiral and Captain Elliott will leave for Canton on or about Sunday, 1st November: the following Ships accompany them; *Melville, Blenheim, Blonde, Conway, Modeste*, the *Madagascar* Steamer, and one of the other steamers. The *Wellesley* is to remain to take care of us. *Alligator* is undergoing repair. Many of the sick are going to Manilla, and about 200 invalids will leave on the 10th proximo, on the *Defiance* for Calcutta. We have had one or two very cold days, but now the weather is warm again, and damp. I see no improvement in the health of the Troops. An attempt was made, on the evening of 25th, to explode the Powder Magazine of the 18th R. I.: the building, in which the powder was placed, was set on fire, and the consumption of the powder was prevented solely by the activity and boldness of the men of the Regiment, who rolled the barrels from under the burning timbers. In a former letter, I told you that the Admiral brought down some 100 head, or thereabout, of cattle, from the northward: They were given over to the Commissariat, and where placed I don't know, but, sure enough, 40 of them were driven off by the Chusanites, and sold by driblets, to the people of the *Wellesley*, who, for some time past, have been boasting of the plentiful manner in which they have been supplied with meat. The cleverness of this proceeding is amusing. The *Falcon* Clipper has just arrived from Macao, which place she left on the 24th of September. I have the *Canton Register* of the 22d of that month before me, the Editor's Chusan correspondent makes some unfair statements, relative to the conduct of the Officers and soldiers of the force: He says "the English officers have lost the confidence of the natives, by forcing them to sell their poultry and bullocks below the market price." There is some difficulty in losing that which was never possessed: from what has passed under my notice, I should say that there has been a general desire on the part of both Officers and Soldiers to give the natives a fair remuneration for poultry, and for whatever has been required of them: the natives have been unwilling to work, or to supply us with any thing whatever; it has been requisite to take from them those necessaries of life which we urgently required, and of which they had, and have abundance. Hence were conquered people treated with so great indulgence as that which those of Chusan have experienced. The forbearance of the soldiery has been praiseworthy; in some instances the Chinese have spat in the faces of the sentries, and the indignity, hard to be borne, has not been resented in any harsh way. Some persons do not make proper allowances; the correspondent of the *Canton Register* seems to be one of that class. I have the happiness to know a gentleman of exceedingly mild disposition, who is well acquainted with the prejudices, and, also, with the language of the Chinese; this partiality for the people of that nation is said to be extreme, yet I have known *his* patience give way, and have seen him turn to, and punch the fellows soundly, for their extortion and impertinence. I have not witnessed an instance of a soldier maltreating a Chinese. It seems to me to be an overstrained feeling of humanity, which would bid us spare the bullock, lest the field of our enemy be not cultivated, when hundreds of our soldiers are sick and dying, and in need of fresh food. The bullocks can be easily replaced; much more easily than can the men.

Chusan Harbour, November 8*th*, 1840.—The calamitous state to which the troops have been reduced by sickness has at length attracted the serious attention of the Admiral, who is now causing to be done that which should have been a long time since. He has ordered the Captains of several of the transports to prepare their vessels to receive troops, and be in readiness to move outside of the harbour, into an atmosphere less impregnated with malaria than that of Ting-hai and its vicinity. Pure air, quietude, and nutritious food are the remedial measures most likely to restore our broken down men, and which can be afforded them on board ship, together with warm, dry, lodging. We truly are in a sad plight—a statement of the number of men in hospital would astonish you, but convey an incorrect impression, because, only part of the sick are on the books; nearly all the soldiers are more or less sick. One regiment lost above 80 men last month, and in the expired days of this the deaths have been in greater proportion. I am afraid that two-thirds of the force will be incapacitated for future service, despite all that can be accomplished. The weather is extremely variable, and not at all favorable for convalescence. The invalids, for Calcutta, and the convalescents, for Manilla, have not yet been dispatched for their destinations: Ships have been appropriated to take them, but I fear the vessels will be too much crowded, as the Admiral has determined on following the English practice of allotting men according to the registered tonnage viz 2 tons per man in vessels passing through the tropics; this will give the troops much less space than they had when, in a healthy state they embarked from Calcutta, and is, in the estimation of the Medical Officers, an injudicious course, for reasons sufficiently obvious to any reflecting person. Since my last, there has been no important movement among the shipping. The Admiral and Capt. Elliott are still here; they and the Commodore proceed shortly to Canton, but when, exactly, we cannot say. The three line of battle ships accompany them. The Blonde is to remain. The Hooghly transport returned on the 7th from Quelpaort, binging with her 36 bullocks. She lost some anchors and cables, and her masts were injured, in getting under-weigh during a gale. A truce has been ratified. The edict which publishes the intelligence to the people of Tinghai says that we "are a people who come from a long way off and who will go away by and by;" the official documents of the Chinese often times appear to resemble in their little meaning the King's-speeches of our own country. Yesterday Admiral Elliott published the following general memorandum, addressed to the Officers, Naval and Military, and to all other connected with the expedition, as to H. M. subjects generally in the Chusan Island:

"The Commander-in-chief has now to give notice to the expedition, that a truce has been agreed to between the imperial high commissioner and himself, pending the negociations between the two countries.

The general terms of which peace are, that is to be understood that neither party is to interfer beyond the boundary assigned to him, and that native intercourse is not to be interrupted.

The English boundary has been defined as taking in the island of Chusan, and the small islands adjacent, including all within a line round the Elephant, Towerhill, Blackwall, Fisher's Island, Pooto forming one side of the S. E. passage of Dalrymple's chart and Deer island.

The Commander-in-Chief has, therefore, to call upon all persons conected with the expedition not to go beyond those islands, or in any way to interfere with the Chinese, so as to give just cause of complaint that the truce is not strictly maintained on our part.

The Commander-in-chief is also glad to avail himself of this opportunity of recording the satisfaction he has felt at finding that a nearer friendly intercourse is springing up with the Chinese, and considering how much the comforts and conveniences of the expedition depend on the extension of such intercourse, he calls with confidence upon every officer and gentleman in the expedition to aid him in cultivating a good understanding with the people.

(Signed) GEO. ELLIOTT,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-chief."

I may mention that Major Johnstone, Cameronians, and Captain Piggott, of the same Regiment, proceed in command to Manilla, Sould the negotiation proceed favorably, I presume all of us will be moving southward by the end of February—the day of our departure from these beautiful islands, for they really are beautiful, will be one of general rejoicing, unless I am mistaken. The Falcon, by which I intend to send this, is now getting under sail, therefore, I conclude.

P. S The Chinese are coming about us in great numbers, bringing green oranges, vegetables, and some poultry—small quantities of piece good have been sold and opium is frequently asked for."—*Courier, Dec.* 30.

We have several letters from Chusan, but their contents are not particularly interesting. We confine ourselves, therefore, to the publication of the following brief extracts:—

Ting-hai City, 28th Oct. 1840.—'An Artilleryman was taken away a few days ago, by the Chinese; it appears the unfortunate man was drunk, and that he was either carried with his head downward, or had something stuffed into his mouth, whichever it was, he died from suffocation. The Chinese are beginning to bring their vegetables and poultry into the market, but their charges as very high: fresh meat is served out to the soldiers more frequently than it used to be, but other people cannot procure it, at any price. You may perhaps recollect my telling you, that the wife and family of the man, who took away Capt. Anstruther, had been seized and brought in prisoners; they have managed in the most clever manner to effect their escape. Attempts are nearly every night made to plunder the public street, but as yet have failed; several of the depredators have been caught, but they only receive a flogging and are then set at liberty. I have just heard that the *William Wilson* sails to-morrow morning, this has come to me by some accident and as your correspondents may not have had the same intelligence, I send you these few items, in case you may consider them worth sending forth to the public, I dont think I mentioned in my last, the death of Lieut. Conway. of H. M. S. *Modeste*, which event took place on the 13th instant. The *Falcon* arrived this evening from Macao, with a small mail; this is all I have to tell you, and little enough you will say; however as Jacob Faithful says 'better such next time.'

Ting-hai City, Chusan, 6th Nov. 1840.—My last letter has been very unfortunate, for I put it on board a ship eight days ago, being informed she would put to sea the following morning but the changes here are so frequent, that it is impossible to place dependence upon any order for two days together, and the ship is here and likely to be for several days longer: however, the letter contained so little of interest, I did not think it worth while sending for it again. A truce has been established, until the result of the Admiral's visit to Canton is known, he leaves in a very few days; the ships which are going, are the *Melville, Wellesley*, and *Blenheim* and likewise the *Madagascar* steamer. I hear, he intends keeping up a communication with this place every three weeks. We make sure of a speedy peace, for the Chinese are very anxious to come to terms. We hear that the Emperor has changed all his ministers who are at all unfavourable to the British, which looks well. The Transports *Ernaad* and *Defiance* are to take the convalescents to Manilla, the *William Wilson* and *Isabella Robertson* invalids to Calcutta. I send you the proceedings of a court-martial, not because they are of rare occurence, but on account of its peculiarity and the remarks consequent thereon. I don't think I ever mentioned rather a good story, which was going its rounds here some time ago. I will not vouch for the truth of it, but think it probable enough. A Sentry of one of H. M. Regiments being posted on the banks of a canal, a Chinese prisoner was put under his charge, with orders not to allow him for a moment out of his sight; the prisoner, it appears, finding his confinement irksome, made a bolt and jumped head first into the canal, where he stuck, his head in the mud, and of course was drowned. The sentry reporting this circumstance was asked why he did not in some way or other assist the man,' my orders (says he) *was* that I was not to lose sight of the man, I *seed* him jump in, and I seed him stick fast, and I know he could not get away.' Don't you think this man deserves promotion for his strict adherence to orders? I have just heard that the Admiral *really* sails for Canton next Thursday. I am happy to tell you that an improvement has taken place in the health of the troops; the admittances are not so numerous nor are the cases so bad, I believe up to the end of last month, not less than four hundred soldiers had died *since landing*, the 26th last month only, lost eighty-one, but we now look for better prospects. A speedy return to Bengal, would, I think, have a better effect in giving us all than any thing else. A very intelligent gentleman who has resided in China many years, and who knows their character well, told me, on my expressing doubts of their willingness to pay the amount of money demanded, that he felt certain that would be no bar to a peace, for that they were quite ready and willing to pay whatever was asked, that the money required had been offered by the Chinese, before we had even proceeded to the extremity we have.

7th Nov.—No further intelligence of any kind, and as the *Falcon*, I understand, leaves tomorrow, I shall now close my letter, for fear of being now as late with my letter, as I was too soon with my last.

I have opened my letter, to tell you that a report has come in that H. M. S. *Conway* has been lost in a hurricane on the Bar at the entrance of Keong-tse-river, whether it is true or not I cannot say.—*Englishman, Dec.* 31.

CALCUTTA.

FIRST LOTTERY OF 1841.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Fourth Day's Drawing; Thursday, December 31, 1840.

PRIZES.

Nos. 3843 1952 3487 2285 and 741 Prizes of 1,000 Co.'s Rupees each.
Nos. 4847 682 2701 and 715 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rupees each.
Nos. 1300 1718 386 1517 347 3190 3786 2991 4065 1110 1919 3339 and 2564 Prizes of 250 Co.'s Rupees each.
Nos. 513 3799 4588 4108 3515 4012 1910 1236 536 468 492 2934 4337 2383 2804 683 4813 2409 663 2897 3715 and 4604 Prizes of 120 Co.'s Rupees each.

Tickets entitled to be renewed for the last 2 *days on paying* 50 *Rs. each before the* 4*th of February next.*

513	2816	972	4581	3232	2531	4126
3613	2563	3650	563	3511	998	1300
1921	2887	304	4339	1989	4471	3889
523	1718	4438	4090	2469	88	3127
381	4311	2114	535	4682	1966	1492
886	2182	805	374	3282	1559	1147
3009	1725	3022	587	3453	3133	3927
3799	3999	811	4823	2471	2762	3118
4352	4574	1427	4076	2903	4232	858
1810	31	4588	1339	1614	585	3953
3563	2505	4108	2908	2120	394	3515
4363	3828	2581	2108	1587	4564	717
3792	3992	454	1483	4791	891	4245
626	4744	938	4748	4535	1588	3251
2157	2925	2338	3505	386	4217	751
50	3240	621	673	3555	3284	2613
3349	2724	444	2640	1156	4197	1844
1602	1199	4287	197	4711	4078.	

HURKARU, JANUARY 2.

It is satisfactory to find that East India sugar holds a superior price to that of the West Indies, and that it is likely to be put in a fair condition as regards the duties on rum as well as sugar. We cannot but look on such a state of things as a promise of vast importance to the welfare and prosperity of India, especially when along with this equality of price, (for while West India sugar has been rated at 78s. to 89s. per cwt. East India produce has sold from 75s. to 90s.,) we find a deficiency in the usual stock of forty-two thousand tons, somewhere about 11,47,317maunds.. a quantity the production of which would occupy nearly a lac of beegahs of ground, and give employment and food to nearly as many people. If this is not something to congratulate the country of India upon we know not what is, especially as it will form one of the strongest arguments that can possibly be adduced in support of the representations that have gone home for an equalization of duties, and it appears that this deficit occurs entirely in the progressive decrease in the quantities imported from the West Indies, which has amounted

during the first ten months of the year, in the last three years, to no less than forty-three and a half per cent., and having been in 1839 twenty per cent. below 1838, and in a like falling off from the amount of imports in 1839. With such prospects we soon hope to see the exports from here on the increase, for if only a fair field be allowed it is a certain fact that, cheap as labor is in this country, and extensive as is the land fit for growth of the cane, we can command a market for all the sugar we can produce, even at considerably lower prices than those now holding, and in spite of any greater burden in feright. Among the novelties in commerce too, we observe, a sale of East India tallow. We had sometime since heard of the export of this article from hence, and we then had good expectations for its result, which it appears has fully realized these anticipations, sales having been made at 51s., placing it fully on an equality in point of value with the best Russian. We observe too the sale of a few chests of Bengal isinglass at Is. 5d, to Is. 6d. per lb. This we know was sent home in an unprepared state, with none of the impurities removed, and we hardly expected it would have turned out so well; but we also see that some of a better description was valued as high at four shillings, and this previous to the arrival of a small batch which we know to have been sent from here in a prepared state, and fully equal to that brought from the Baltic and which we have little doubt will establish the article as one of regular export from India.

COURIER, DECEMBER 30.

We are glad to hear that the Students of the Medical College have resolved to present Dr. Egerton with a Silver Vase, on the occasion of his departure for England. Dr. Jackson is to succeed him in the Medical College as the Professor of Surgery.

We understand, that the collections on Christmas day, on behalf of the District Charitable Society, were—at the Cathedral about 1400 rupees besides tickets; at the Old Church 1000; and at St. James' about 500 rupees. These are the amounts which have as yet been ascertained; there will be a few hundred rupees additional, when the whole is made up.

At the Kirk yesterday the sum realized, on behalf of the Assembly's Schools, was Rs. 2146 5-6 in the morning, and 767-6-9 in the evening, making a total of Rs. 2914 12-3—the number of blank tickets, both morning and evening, was very great, and these of course still remain to be collected. We are glad of this happy result to the very effective addresses of both Dr. Duff and Dr. Charles, and shall endeavour to take a further notice of these discourses on a future day, at present therefore, we will only mention their subjects. The Morning Sermon by Dr. Duff was from the latter clause of the 4th verse of the 6th Chapter to the Ephesians—"Bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord:" and the Evening Sermon by Dr. Charles, from the 4th verse of the 1st Chapter of Haggai—"Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in ceiled houses, and this house to lie waste.

The Lying-in Hospital, intended for the accommodation of the poor and indigent women of this city, has nearly been completed. The building is large, spacious and airy, and will, it is said, be able to accommodate about two hundred persons.

It is whispered in some quarters, that this noble Institution, by holding out assurances of protection to all classes of the female population would tend to encourage prostitution and induce women of abandoned character to persist in the vicious course of life which they have embraced. Thus an ostensibly useful Institution designed to alleviate the miseries of suffering humanity, shall in time become the asylum of the wicked and vicious. Those who sound this alarm and entertain such an apprehension, confound the primary with the secondary object of the Institution, for be it remembered, that it is intended not so much to protect and shelter the prostitutes as to afford suitable accommodation to such of the females (and how vast is their number) as are actually destitute of all means to meet the expences of their confinement in childbed. We are perfectly aware that women of loose character would find an access into this asylum in common with their sisters of more consistent life. Will this be an abuse of charity? Is this throwing away bounty on the undeserving? We trow not even according to the abstract principles of morality. It is repugnant to the nobler tendencies of our nature, and abhorrent to our feelings, to uphold the doctrine that a being that has been recklessly led or foolishly seduced into the forbidden paths of iniquity, should for ever forfeit all claims to our ordinary sympathy, our humane considerations, and on that score ought to be prescribed as the worst and the most detestable of criminals. Such a being is more an object of pity and commiseration than of disgust and abhorrence. It bespeaks a savage inflexibility of heart that remains for ever inexorable to the entreaties and supplications, the cries and miseries of suffering humanity. Forgiveness is one of the noblest virtues which adorn and fructify the great garden of mankind. Without it the benevolent tendencies of nature and the tender impulses of the human heart, would be perverted into the rankest malignity and strongest revenge, which shall seek satisfaction not in the mitigation of evils and the alleviation of misery, but in the ruin and devastation of society, in the shrill cry of oppressed humanity, in the tears and curses of the despised and the wretched. Thus the bond of sociality will be broken, the wisest dispensations of Providence defeated, and implacable malignity and devilish vengeance will triumph over love, sympathy and forgiveness.

Independent of those considerations, we do not see how we can be justified in turning a deaf ear to the claims of the child that has just seen light, and that never knew, what Shakspeare calls, "the doctrine of ill-doing." Is not such an innocent creature—the very impersonation of harmlessness—the legitimate object of our pity and regard?

PENANG.

TRAGEDY ON BOARD THE "GYNE."

The following dreadful occurrences which recently took place in Rangoon river on board the Schooner *Gyne* have reached us through the Commander of the *Shuyta*. As the vessed was lying at anchor and her crew variously employed, Captain FAIRWEATHER, who commanded her came on deck, and, without any cause, suddenly commenced beating every one of them and immediately ordered the jolly boat to be lowered and brought alongside, which no sooner been done, than he went into it alone and was drifting very fast out of the river when the gunner got the vessel underweigh, overtook the boat and brought him again on board the Schooner; but suspecting that Captain F. was then labouring under one of those paroxysms of phrensy which occasionally afflicted him and that he might commit serious mischief, he was tied and secured to the main mast, where after remaining about an hour the gunner, at his request and under a promise of being peaceable liberated him; on which he went into his cabin and presently returned with a musket, two pistols and a sword. He first shot the gunner with the former in the right shoulder, but the wound was not mortal, and on a seacunny coming up to seize Capt. F. he made a blow with the latter at the poor man's head which cut him down in the neck and instantly killed him. The remainder of the crew then fled up the rigging, but Capt. F. had only time to fire the pistols at them, (very fortunately without effect) as his servant came up behind and struck him on the head with a crowbar which dispatched him at once.—*Gazette.*

MALACCA.

WEEKLY REGISTER, NOVEMBER 19.

THE COURT ESTABLISHMENT.—The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM NORRIS and lady, with the Court establishment, were on board the Steamer Diana, which vessel passed our roads on Friday afternoon last on her way to Singapore. We learn that we may look to have his Lordship among us in the early part of December.

THE CHOLERA.—The mortality among the Chinese has not abated, but continues as frightful as ever. Persons apparently in sound health one day are attacked, and fall victims to the disease before the turning of the succeeding one, so sudden and rapid is the disorder. Several, while attending to their daily concerns, have literally died in the streets, before they could be borne to their Homes. A melancholy instance was brought to our notice on Friday last. A Chinese Pedlar had just disposed of some trifling articles in his stall on that day, and whilst he was in the act of handing over the change of the money he had received from the purchaser, was attacked with vomiting, that usual prestige of the disorder; and before his friends could remove him into the house, he had ceased to exist. It is supposed to be the Cholera; if so, it is particularly virulent in its progress; and appears to confine itself to the Chinese and Malays, among the latter of whom its ravages do not appear to be so terrible. From the circumstance of no other class of persons being subjected to its attacks, we are led to suppose it must be accounted for by some peculiarity in their diet or manner of living.

THE SINGAPORE FREE SCHOOL.—The sixth annual Report of this philanthropic and prosperous Institution is before us. Its progress is commensurate with the expectations we expressed some time ago, and forms the first successful establishment of its kind among the ultra-Ganges Settlements. The scholastic attainments of the alumni within its walls are said to be highly gratifying; and we hope that the appeal now made in the pages of the Report for pecuniary assistance, will be responded to by all those who can appreciate the advantages of an enlightened christian education over the heathenish ignorance by which we are still surrounded.

SHIP BUILDING.—It is not sufficiently known we believe, or, if known, it has never been sufficiently appreciated, that Malacca possesses peculiar advantages for Ship-building. About one fourth of the square-rigged traders in the Straits are Malacca-buit vessels, and present specimens of naval architecture highly creditable to the place. Last week, another vessel of about 180 or 190 tons was warped from the building Slip into the river. She is the sole property of a Chinaman, rather advanced in years, who was for some time proprietor of a small Tope that traded between this port and Singapore. Our reasons, however, for noticing the subject of Ship building, is the peculiarity attending the construction and build of this one. It will hardly be believed, that the vessel, one of the largest that have been built here, was the unaided work of her owner: He planned her himself; and with his own hands, with very little assistance, worked at her during twelve months until he had completed her, and she now lies in the river a respectable monument of his skill and industry; whilst she adds another instance to the many proofs already existing, of what steady perseverance, amidst discouragements of no common sort, (of which this Chinaman had a full share) will not accomplish. Fifty such men would have been invaluable to Mr. Commissioner LIN during the late opium *emeute* in China. In less time than the period which elapsed between the first of the disturbances and the despatch of the English armament to the Eastward, a very respectable and important addition might have been made to the Chinese imperial Navy; which would have enabled them to meet the English squadron on much fairer terms of equality. The proprietor of this Brig (as we believe she will be of that class) is looking out for some person possessed of capital to take a share in her, as he has exhausted all his own funds in her construction. We hope he will be successful, for he deserves, great encouragement—Not the least interesting circumstance connected with this craft, is the beauty of her model. She is intended for the Strait's trade and we wish her all the success in her element which the owner so richly deserves.

MAULMAIN.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, DECEMBER 9.

H. M. Brig *Childers* sailed on Friday morning for Arracan, and we understand she afterwards proceeds to make a survey of the Island of Cheduba, towards which much attention has lately been directed as admirably adapted for extensive flax cultivation.

We understand that the departure of the Officer deputed to survey and report on the teak forests, notice of which appeared in our last No. has been put off till the 1st proximo, owing to the reported unhealthiness of the forests at this season, caused by the late period at which the S. W. monsoon broke upon the coast. We doubt not that much good will result from the survey now contemplated and that much valuable information on the subject of the Teak forests generally will be collected by the talented officer selected for the duty, Capt. O'Brien.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, JANUARY 2.

A letter from Ootacamund places us in possession of a few items of intelligence from that Station, which will be found by no means destitute of interest. The weather our Correspondent represents as truly delightful, having after the prevalence of sharp frosts for about a fortnight, become extremely mild and genial. Lieutenant FAST has been extensively engaged in road making in the Hills, and is now altering the line from Ootacamund to Oonoor, considerably; a party of Sappers and Miners assisted by 200 Coolies being employed upon this work, the completion of which will greatly facilitate the communication between the two places. At present the steep ascent of the Kaitee pass, and other parts of the line of road now in use, from no slight obstacles to easy travelling: but these difficulties the progress of the present works will soon remove. The services of Lieutenant FAST have also been employed we hear at Mount Delhi, where Captain BIDEN is now engaged in making a nautical survey of the projected harbour. On the feasibility of this plan, nothing very definite has yet transpired, but from the accounts that have reached us, it would rather appear the capabilities of the spot have been over rated.

An estimate for the proposed Barracks for European troops on the Neilgherries, has we understand been forwarded to the Government at home for approval; we heartily trust that a measure which promises so much advantage will meet with proper support, and be promptly carried into effect. A very moderate and *self repaying* expenditure, would extend the benefits of the cool and bracing climate of the Neilgherries to the ranks of our European troops; preserving many a valuable life, and reinvigorating many a prematurely sinking frame. This is a measure which has been only too long deferred, but we trust the time has now arrived for carrying it into effect. The ascent of the Neilgherries presents every gradation of climate from the tropical heat of the plains to the European coolness of the summits; and localities might no doubt be found presenting every requisite of temperature and salubrity, while avoiding the too sudden change of climate on returning to sotter Stations.

CEYLON.

LABOUR.

OBSERVER, DECEMBER 21.

Our Correspondent *A Superintendent Coffee Planter* addresses us to-day upon a subject of the most vital importance to the planting interests of the Colony—the supply, or rather, the scarcity of Labour in some parts of the Interior. We have made particular enquiries and find that where coolies are well treated, and sickness does not prevail, a tolerable supply may generally be obtained. The early planters who were few in number, and located at a considerable distance from each other did not experience any difficulty in procuring labour, even tho' their estates were not in salubrious situations; but now that there is a greater demand for it they not unfrequently find themselves very short of hands. For instance a friend who lately visited the Interior, assured us that he saw on one estate the trees bending under ripe coffee, to pluck which work people could not be procured. This may be the property alluded to by our Correspondent; but on enquiring from other parties we are informed that the cause of this excessive want of labour is the unhealthiness of the neighbourhood.—It is however, but right we should add that, notwithstanding the greatest salubrity of climate, where several estates are near to each other, work is greatly impeded from paucity of men. This state of things has led not only to competition in wages, but with some, we fear, to underhand means of enticing coolies from one estate to another. But it is evident, that, however great the present inducement may be for proprietors of estates to act in this manner, they are really and greatly militating against their own interests; for it is certain that if once wages increase they can never, under existing circumstances, be again reduced. So convinced of the permanently injurious effect of the present disposition of Planters in parts of the Interior to compete with each other for labour, are some whom we know were about to become cultivators, that they have sought out for themselves secluded situations, which, tho' they may possess some disadvantages, offer the considerable inducement of non-interference. Far be it from us to instigate any combination amongst capitalists to the detriment of the poor native; but considering his wants and the amount of labour he performs, we are of opinion that in most parts of the Island 6d to 7½d a day, is as much as he requires and as he deserves. If this, which may be considered the equilibrium, be disturbed, by the addition of 12½d or more, as it has been, an influx of labour may be produced for the time; but those who are deprived of their supply must, in self-defence, equipoise their opponent in order to retain a fair proportion. The party who has thus commenced will be prompted by short sighted ambition to make a still further advance, which his antagonist will be compelled to equal; and thus capital will be squandered without proportionate benefit to its owners.—It is allowable—nay fair, that in unhealthy situations wages should be higher than in places that are healthy; all we contend for being that in *similar* situations competition should be avoided. And this we consider practicable, if parties will be but sensible enough to consult their own interests, and therefore act with unanimity. Here is the continent of India close at hand with its millions of coolies, who, if they only knew the circumstances and had the means of transport, would be glad to come and locate themselves where they could by easy labour supply the wants of themselves and families. What then is to prevent the Proprietors of several Estates from uniting and appointing Agents at each of the ports on the opposite coast, to send them over labourers with their families, who having been once fixed are known seldom to change their location.—Might it not be highly beneficial also if even two or three persons of well known respectability and integrity were to have an authentic tatement of the wages and expenditure of coolies in Ceylon drawn up in the native languages and circulated extensively on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, as a means of inducing workmen to emigrate to Ceylon.—But enough for the present, as we probably shall soon be called upon to allude to this subject again; and in the mean time we invite further information upon it from *A Superintendent of A Coffee Estate*, and others who, like him, feel interested in this important question.

HERALD, DECEMBER 22.

The subject of education is of such vast importance those who are desirous of securing the prosperity of the youth of Ceylon, that with much pleasure we refer our readers to Mr. Sproule's annual examination of Pupils, advertised to take place on Tuesday, (this day) when we sincerely hope that many a fond parent, relative, and warm hearted friend, will be highly gratified with the progress of the juveniles whose interest should be dear to all. We are happy to observe that the spread of instruction is rapid, and the benefits of education duly appreciated by the generality; we cannot, however shut our eyes to the fact that the education of females is much neglected in Ceylon which must certainly be admitted as an evil of first rate magnitude, for what more than a cultivated mind is calculated to rivet the affections of a husband, and produce happiness amidst the scenes of domestic life? It may undoubtedly be urged that there is a deficency of females capable of undertaking the charge of the education of girls, but this may be obviated, we should consider, by affording encouragement to educated women to emigrate from England to this country: the incalculable advantage which would be derived would abundantly more than repay any expence attending such a desideratum, and the friends of the sex who know the value of education would we are convinced by public subscription gladly come forward and meet every demand to accomplish so praiseworthy and desirable an object: gladly should we hear that more attention was paid to the cultivation of the female mind as neglect in this point is too visible to those who mix in female society in Ceylon. We cannot but consider it as a reproach to those whom Providence has blessed with abundant means that they do not endeavour to establish schools for females where they might gain that instruction which would not only render them agreeable companions and make them efficient for the varied scenes of domestic life, but by instilling religious principles into their mind in early life destroy those pernicious weeds which are too apt to grow in an uncultivated soil. The good that may be done to thousands, by devoting superfluous expenditure to so praiseworthy an object is incalculable and would prodnce in the hearts of the donors that delightful pleasure which ever accompanies virtuous actions,—May we live to see the days in Ceylon when the due importance of female education shall be duly estimated and attended to generally.

The frequent communications received from various correspondents relative to the injury inflicted on the inhabitants of Calpentyn in consequence of the non-establishment of a Court of Justice there evinces such a total disregard to the interest of the inhabitants that we must again advert to the subject, with a faint hope that even at the eleventh hour justice may be done, and the grievances complained of cease to exist.—A seaport whose trade has hitherto been so considerable is thus by the bad policy of the authorities so much injured that even necessary supplies of grain cannot be imported, as the Cast Merchants whose visits and supplies were formerly regular now shun the place; as in case of any dispute they would have to proceed to Putlam or Chilaw for redress, thereby occasioning serious loss by detainure and expenses. This circumstance ought we should imagine to weigh materially with the authorities, and we cannot see how such reasonable and strong grounds for reappointing a District Court at Calpentyn can be rejected, except by any but those who may be totally indifferent to the interest of the Colony. Again, experience evinces us that where there is no judicial, tribunal, crime increases very considerably, as the word of justice ceases to awe when placed at a distance; this is a fact well known to the generality, and should be an unanswerable argument in favour of the re-establishment of a Court at Calpentyn; the welfare of peaceful and industrious members of society ought to be duly considered and their persons, properties and interests faithfully protected, which cannot be the case when the arm of the law is withdrawn; the subordinates of the judicial functionaries few, and consequently unable effectually to curb the lawless who injure society by the commission of crimes—The decrease in mercantile and trading operations is much to be lamented, and the heavy losses sustained in consequence a subject of great regret, producing thereby evident tokens of the necessity, the absolute necessity, of a judicial Court at Calpentyn, the ill-fated, poor inhabitants who are so unfortunate as to have cases in hand requiring legal decision, or summoned as witnesses, &c. are obliged to abandon their labours and proceed to Putlam or Chilaw, thus producing great loss, inconvenience and expense to themselves and families, all which might be obviated by the appointment of a legal tribunal at Calpentyn. Even viewing it as an act of policy, we should consider the evident decrease of revenue which must occur, a sufficient inducement to listen to the voice of the inhabitants and grant them what they so eagerly require. In the Northern and other Districts, almost every petty pattoo or division has their Courts of Justice; assuredly therefore a place of such importance as Calpentyn cannot in justice be neglected, and we have not *entirely* given up our hope yet to see the wishes of the residents complied with. The Government though confessedly addicted to lethargic propensities will we hope on an occasion of this sort attend to the language of truth and reason; arouse from their slumbers, and confer a real benefit on the inhabitants of Calpentyn and its vicinity, at the same time also increasing the funds of the revenue. It will afford us the most lively gratification to congratulate all interested on the speedy accomplishment of the desideratum alluded to and so fervently desired.

LITERATURE.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING; AND WINTER'S WREATH: A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS' PRESENT FOR 1841. Smith, Elder, and Co., London.—We do not know where the British press borrowed the plan of those annuals which now always accompany the almanacs for the new year, and which always commence the new year with the first week in November. But we approve of both of these usages. With us, as we believe with most people, the year seems naturally to end with the summer; and the flight of the swallow to the regions of the south, and flight of the lawyers to the metropolis and to the courts, has always seemed like the commencement of another era, and at least the entrance upon the winter. Thus, these annuals, with their beautiful engravings of summer scenes, and winter comforts, come upon us with the kind of things we want; they afford the elements and materials of new hopes, and enable us to see the coming spring through the glooms and mists of November. Like a pretty verse, which just comes into our memory, we think we can see—

"A fine to-morrow in the troubled sky."

The first embellishment in this annual is a pretty illustration of an eastern tale, and contains a fine engraving of a very handsome woman reclining on an Ottoman, after a discovery, we presume of some pardonable female frailty. This is followed by two tales, one of them by the Hon. Mrs. Lambert, both of which we have no doubt will be read with much pleasure and symyathy by our fair readers. The third embelliahment in the book, "Morning Devotion," has a still more pleasing subject; one of those English girls such as we see at most country houses, and employed as we have been happy to see many of them employed; remembering her Creator in the days of her youth, that she may not want the stay of the Divine blessing when the days of her riper years shall bring the troubles of life around her. The story of "The King and the Fisherman's Daughter," seems to be a pretty novelette by Mr. St. John, and being an Arabian tale is in good tone with the other embellishments and matters in the book. Our limits will not admit us to follow the other embellishments and miscellaneous variety of the work: we must conclude with recommending it to our readers as a very suitable ornament for the drawing rooms of the English ladies. It is a very creditable specimen of the present art of engraving amongst us, and we are happy to see it applied to works which must necessarily be popular. It is in this manner that public taste is improved and encouraged, both amongst the artists themselves, and amongs the people generally. The following is a favourable specimen of the poetry contained in this agreeable annual:—

THE SEA-SHELL.

Infant, take this little shell,
There is in it a sea-spell;
Not a merm aid wild and sweet,
Sitting in her coral seat,
Till the sun hath past his noon,
But doth fill it with a tune,
That all ocean's tales doth tell:
Listen, infant to its spell!
Listen, hark! that distant roar!
Now the ocean sweeps the shore,
In some stormy Indian bay,
Full ten thousand miles away.
Oh! that distant dying groan!
There some noble ship hath gone;
Now the sullen roar hath died;
Hushed the storm, and smooth the tide.
Infant, hark, that sullen song!
Now, with savage trump and gong,
By the Tropic's burning wave,
Goes some monarch to his grave.
Hark! the clashing shield and lance,
Frantic shout, and magic dance;
Mixed with cries from hearts, that weep:
All is silence now—all sleep!
Infant, try once more the spell,
Hark! is that the thunder peal?
No; that wilder, deeper roar,
Tells of flame, and tells of gore.
Far beneath the Western sun.
Is some battle lost and won;
Grass shall grow on many a bier,
Ere of that dark day we hear.
Infant, list the spell again,
Oh, that low and lovely strain!
Now upon some Grecian isle,
Sun-set sheds its golden smile;
And the rose-crowned maiden bands
Dance in chorus on the sands;
Silver surge, and purple sky,
Echoing the harmony.
Infant, take no more the shell!
Listen to the sounds that swell,
In the morning's perfumed breath,
In the day's delicious death;
In the starlight, sweet and dim,
In all Nature's glorious hymn;
Earth beneath, and Heaven above,
All one loveliness, one love,

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Oct. 38.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

BOMBAY : WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1840.

THE arrival of the *Cleopatra* from Suez 26th December and Aden 3rd Instant, has put us in possession of London Papers to the 4th of December, from Paris 2 days later, and from Egypt 25th Ultimo, She brings the following passengers.

Mrs. Turton and 9 Children; Mr. Gurzins, Tutor; Mr. and Mrs. Albritch, Major and Mrs. Campbell, Captain and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Grant and Child; Colonel Singleton, J. P. Putt, Esq. J. R. Mackenzie, Esq., J. S. Wooler, Esq., J, Finlay, Esq., J. P. Wilson, Esq., A. Scott, Esq., J. Patterson, Esq., G. Adam, Esq, R. Fisher, Esq., J. P. Eaton, Esq., C. Forbes, Esq., Dr. Morgan, G. Barnes, Esq., Lt. Drought, Indian Navy, Lieuts. Fenwick, and Vincent, 10th Regt. 2 men Servants 2 Women Do.

The first and most important item of intelligence is the birth of a Princess on the 21st of November. When the Mail left both Mother and Child were doing well. This is a most desirable event both on account of the succession being now settled in the direct line to the exclusion of the King of Hanover, and the ernest it gives us that there is a probability of many more scions being added to the Royal stock. The next item of News is the probability of the preservation of Peace in Europe.

The French Chambers after a stormy and lengthened Debate of several days duration have supported Soult and Guizot's Ministry with a Majority of 80.

With regard to Affairs in Egypt, we are enabled to subjoin a letter from our Correspondent at Cairo, and also give three documents, one an intercepted Despatch from Ibrahim Pacha which shews the utter disorganization of his Army in Syria, the second is the Convention signed by Captain Napier and Boghos Bey, and the third is a Copy of a letter sent by Lord Palmerston, but which was rendered nugatory by the previous submission of Mahommed Ali. we shall allow these documents to speak for themselves.

From our own Correspondent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Enclosed you have a copy of the Convention between the Allies and Mehemet Ali's signed by Capt. Napier, and Boghos Bay, M. A's. Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has managed his business for him many years and brought him to this unlucky climax. Mehemet Ali submitted at the 22d hour, the time allowed being 24. The English Ships were at their stations, Guns loaded and men ready, and as his own Soldier, had commenced to spike their Guns and desert the Batteries, the affair would soon have been over. Capt. Napier told he would have had possession in two hours. No doubt our Great Man is sorely mortified to be put down without a Waterloo or Trafalgar. We understand the Admiral says that Capt. Napier exceeded his instructions, that the Government is not to be hereditary, but held as are the other Pachalics of the Ottoman Empire, and to be conducted in conformity with the New Code of Turkey, the Hatti Scheriff of Gulhané, it is to be hoped, for the sake of our miserable fellah population that the benefits of this, the Ottoman Magna Charta, will not be withheld from them.

But as yet we hear nothing of the "Hatti Scheriff of Gulhané" and continue to be annoyed by the drumming and drilling of the Cairo National Guard. The Government are constantly purchasing Horses and great number of Camels. The Divans are urged to raise money by all the old means for the necessities of the Army in Syria, who are stated to be without clothes, food or money, or means of transport. We have no intelligence of Ibrahim Pacha for upwards of 30 days, he is said to have left Damascus and to have been forced to return. His retreat will be at least as disastrous as that of Napoleon from Russia. It has been reported he had allowed Damascus to be sacked by his Soldiers. This wants confirmation, but from his notorious brutality it is very probable.

The Bedouins are taking advantage of the Political indetermination by renewing "The good old rule, the simple plan, that "he shall take who has the power, and he "shall keep who can." Several Tribes have turned out, and rob all who cannot protect themselves. The passage agents are obliged to return to the old mode of forming Caravans, hiring Guards, &c. and relinquish their rapidity in anxiety for the safety af Baggage &c. We have not as yet had any accidents or losses to travellers or their luggage, and as to the Mails the Robbers would not give a Dollar for the whole Lot, as they are of no use whatever to them. The Government readily furnishes detachments of their irregular Turkish Horse to Messrs. J. R. Hill and Co. for the protection of the Mails, which of course the Passengers join, the Native Merchants, Pilgrims &c. keep a sharp look out for the chance and altogether a Caravan of 200 persons, and double the number of Animals is formed. Hill and Co.'s stations in the desert have been frequently visited by small numbers of the Bedouin Robbers who ask for little Water, Barley, or a few Biscuits, on receiving which they have always left peaceably.

The Government Parroles on the contrary have several times broken open the doors of the rooms, occupied the chambers, and behaved very insolently. As soon as the Army of Syria shall have returned, the Pacha will rectify these irregularities, for we must in justice acknowledge he has always maintained an excellent Police, and paid particular attention to the safety of Travellers.

You will receive by this mail the last Smyrna paper with a copy of the intercepted despatch from Ibrahim Pacha to Mehemet Ali.

P. S.—The Smyrna paper being lost, I have copied Ibrahim Pacha's dispatch, intercepted by the Allies, and I also send a copy of the letter of Lord Palmerston, that arrived after the Convention of Napier.

Cairo, December 1840.

INTERCEPTED BY THE ALLIES WRITTEN ON THE 4TH RAMADAN 29TH SEPTEMBER 1840.

(Translation of a letter from Ibrahim Pacha to Mehemet Ali.

Egu Aga yesterday brought me the letter of your Highness, which I read and fully understood. On the same day 3rd Ramaden, Selim and Ismail Pachas with Goubran Effendi arrived here. The Hasna* being low, I was unable to make the payments. 47,000 purses are indispensable, and you must send them to me. Selim and Ismail report that neither the Artillery nor the Cavalry Regiments have Barley, and it is impossible to procure any, because the peasants conceal every thing. They will neither contribute nor give any thing, the Infidels of Saida have made them insolent.

We are in want of many things; Syria will be no longer tenable if the Sea is not free. Affairs stand thus; elven days ago had your Highness ordered me to withdraw hence, I should not have done so. At present every thing is changed. Our Infantry would be good, but the Syrians are worth nothing; I have allowed them to leave me after delivering up their Arms. The Arnauts being bribed by someseducer demaud either their pay or discharge; I have allowed them to retire. The same with a part of—. We are alone. The rains and cold are disagreeable. The Bvioucks are worth nothing, I cannot hold my present position till the end of the Ramadan; but in case Your Highness should desire to abandon Keri Schan (Syria) temporarily, I shall not be able to take away the Cannon. Our enemies receive assstance from Constantinople and Malta. Ships, Soldiers and ammunition arrive daily, and they overrun the Coast of Syria in as many hours as I could do in days. It is prudent therefore not to come here with the Fleet,—for the English would take it before our eyes. The Consuls have given me to understand that Acre would be bombarded—bombarded perhaps, but not taken yet. Every thing there is in excellent order. Mahmoud has requested Matrosses, and I have sent him 340, for to me, in my position here, they are useless. From the frontier there is nothing new. Maghuim Bey is at Aleppo. Ahmed Bey will withdraw as soon as the Ottoman Troops advance. The season is unfavorable to our enemie who are not very numerous, Maghtum supposes that at Aleppo there are both spies and people to seduce our Soldiery, and that the vulgar are blind, the same may be sad of Damascus.

* Treasury.

†A purze is about £5, Sterling in rond numbers consequently the sum required by Ibrahim would be £235,000.

Translated from the French

CONVENTION between Commodore Napier Commanding the Naval Forces of Her Britanic Majesty before Alexandria, on *the one part* and His Excellency Boghos Joussouff Bey Minister for Foreign Affairs to His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, and specially authorized by his Highness *on the other part*, made and signed at Alexandria on the 27th day of November. A. D. 1840.

Article 1st. Commodore Napier in the quality above mentioned having brought to the notice of His Excellency Mahomed Ali, that the Allied Powers have recommended to the sublime Porte to reinstate him in the hereditary Government of Egypt, and His Highness seeing in this communication a favourable opportunity to put a stop to the calamities of War, engages to give orders to his son Ibrahim Pacha to proceed to evacuate Syria immediately. His Highness engages besides to restore the Ottoman Fleet, immediately that he receives official notificat on that the Sublime Porte has granted him the Hereditary Government of Egypt, which concession is to be and remains guaranted by the Powers.

Article 2nd. Commodore Napier will place a Steamer at the disposal of the Egyptian Government to convey the Officer to Syria, who shall be appointed by His Highness to carry the order to the Commander in Chief of the Egyptian army to evacuate Syria. The Commander in Chief of the British Forces will on his part, appoint an officer to watch over the execution of this measure.

Article 3rd. In consideration of the preceding, Commodore Napier engages on the part of the British Forces to suspend hostilities against Alexandria, and all other parts of the Egyptian Territory; he will at the same time authorize the free Navigation of all Vessels appointed for the transport of sick and wounded, or all other portions of the Egyptian army which the Government of Egypt may desire to bring into the country by Sea.

Article 4th. It is well understood that the Egyptian army is to be allowed to retire from Syria with its artillery, arms, horses, munitions, baggage, and in fine all that constitutes the material of an army. Executed in Duplicate.

Signed CHARLES NAPIER,
„ BOGHOS JOUSSOUFF.

Translated from the French.

Foreign Office, 14th Nov. 1840.

My Lords—The 4 powers who in concert with the Porte made the Treaty of the 15th of July, have resolved to recommend to the latter power through their representatives at Constantinople, that if Mahomed Ali immediately makes bis submission to the Sultan, and consents to give up the Turkish fleet, and to cause his Troops to evacuate the whole of Syria, the district of Adana, the Island of Candia, Arabia and the Holy cities, that the Sultan notwithstanding the decree by which he has deproved Mahomed Ali of the Government of Egypt, shall re-appoint Mahomed Ali, to the said Pachalic. On the basis of this resolution, it has been decided by the representatives of the four powers in London, that their intentions on these points shall be made known to Mahomed Ali through the medium of our Admiral Commanding in the Mediterranean. I have accordingly therefore to signify Her Majesty's pleasure to your Lordships, that instructions may be given to Sir Robert Stopford directly, that he is to send a competent Officer to Alexandria with orders to make the following communications to Mahomed Ali. "The officer who is to be sent to Alexandria on his arrival in that City, will demand an interview with Mahomed Ali in presence of Beghos Bey, in order to make a formal communication on the part of Her Majesty's Government. When he shall be admitted, he is to represent to Mahomed Ali that he has an order on the part of the British Government to inform him, that if he will make his immediate submission to the Sultan, and will place a written engagement in the hands of him the said officer to give up the Ottoman Fleet without any delay, and to cause his Troops to evacuate immediately the whole of Syria, the District of Adana, the Island of Candia, Arabia, and the Holy Cities, then in that case the four Powers will recommend the Port to re-appoint him Mahomed Ali to the Pachalic of Egypt."

The officer will also represent to Mahomed Ali that this recommendation will only be given, on the immediate submission of Mahomed Ali, and the officer is ordered to remain three days at Alexandria to know the decision of Mahomed Ali, and communicate the same to Constantinople. The officer employed will put down the communication presented in writing, and after having read it to Mahomed Ali, will place the written paper in his hands.

If at the expiration of three days Mahomed Ali does not decide to make his submission to the Sultan, the officer is to embark for Constantinople in order to make his report to the Britanic Majesty's ambassador to that Court. If Mahomed Ali in the course of three days gives the written engagement as above mentioned to the officer, he will also proceed immediately to Constantinople, but this written document shall be delivered to him open in order that he may know the contents, and if it should not contain the specifications herein recited, he is to refuse to convey the same to Constantinople.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

To the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

EGYPT.

PACIFICATION OF THE EAST.

In our last number we announced that a Convention had been *signed* between Mehemet Ali and Commodore Napier, by which Syria is to be evacuated by the Egyptian Troops; the Turkish fleet delivered up to the Sultan; and the hereditary administration of the Pachalic of Egypt secured to Mehemet Ali. We since learn that the Convention had not been actually signed when the *Oriental* left Alexandria on the 26th ult, but that the terms had been fully agreed upon, and we have no doubt that the next accounts will bring intelligence of their final conclusion. We understand that the Turkish fleet is to be got ready for sea, but not delivered up until the convention shall be ratified by the Sultan, and the four allied powers guarantee to Mehemet Ali the hereditary government of Egypt. The Pasha has to thank M. Thiers for the settlement of this question less favorable to him than the terms offered by the treaty of July 15 by which "His Highness the Sultan promises in accord to him, and for his descendants in line direct, the administration of the Pachalic of Egypt" and "*Moreover to accord to Mehemet Ali during his life, with the title of Pasha of Acre and the command of the fortress of St. Acre, the administration of the Southern part of Syria.*" But there are grounds for believing that Mehemet Ali will be treated more generously than the terms of the Convention just concluded, and that he will only suffer, by his contumacy the loss of the command of the fortress of St. Jean d' Acre.

Alexandria 27th November

The Oriental Question has been settled! honor to Admiral Stopford and his merry men! and honor to Commodore Napier who is as good a Soldier as he is a Sailor and as good a Diplomatist as either.

In my last I told you that the train had been well laid by Captain Moonsell and Mr. Larking, and we soon learned by a placard at Messrs. Briggs that the *Oriental* was again detained, so it was understood that Commodore Napier would come on shore to conduct the negotiation in person. Captain Soy of the *Oriental* received a letter from him accordingly stating that he wished to detain the Ship till he received further orders from him. The day before yesterday he landed and spent his time in walking through the town in a plain coat without epaulettes and all the inhabitants, both Turk, Arab and Christian, manifested the most intense desire to see him. He took up his quarters at the British Consulate, and in the course of the afternoon the principal Consuls called on him. This morning at about noon he passed through the Bazaars in the carriage of H. Larking with a great cavalcade to be presented to the Pasha, and I perceived that most of the Orientals gave him a profound salaam. But all such further detail as I could give you of his presentation to the Pasha sink into insignificance compared with the important intelligence which this morning ran through the town like wild fire, that Mehemet Ali had complied with the requisitions of the worthy Commodore, and that he was to send the Fleet to Constantinople and be allowed an unmolested retreat from Syria.

Nobody would have believed that Lord Palmerston would have entrusted such a delicate political negociation to Commodore Napier, who has always been considered a mere fighting man: but the result shows, that His Lordships prognostication in this respect have not been deceived.

The town is in a perfect state of Jubilee, and the old stagers say that this is the merriest Bairam they ever saw. Mehemet Ali not given way the consequences might have been serious, as several guns have been spiked here during the night, and most serious disastisfaction has broken out at Cairo. In fact it is very doubtful if the soldiers could have been depended upon. Let us hope that a brilliant career of prosperity is now awaiting Egypt, and that Turkey will, at last, obtain that repose which was an integral condition in the problem to be solved as to whether the artificial strength, which the powers of Europe were bringing to her aid, would be succeeded by more natural and enduring vigour.—*Malta Times, Dec.* 5.

TURCO-EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Before the French can think correctly about the negotiations, and the result of them, on the Turco-Egyptian question, they must get rid of an error which too many of them have imbibed, and learn a truth which too many of them have hitherto refused to look at. The error is that in the determination come to by the allies, and expressed in the treaty of the 15th of July, any insult or injury was intended to France This is an error which with a strange passion France has clasped to her bosom, but it is a complete delusion, and even an absurdity. If Great Britain had desired to insult France she would not shrink from saying so. How can France be so ignorant of the character of this nation as to suppose we would adopt a policy for the purpose of affronting her, and yet not say so openly and plainly?

The truth which France seems yet to have to learn is that everything disagreeable for her which has happened in these negotiations, and their results, arises from the blundering of the person who directed her policy in foreign affairs from March to October. He miscalculated—he made mistakes—he intended that something should happen which did not happen, and that something should not take place which did take place. Why, then, is Great Britain to be blamed? Is it because M. Thiers was a Minister more confident than sagacious—more adroit than politic? Is it any fault of ours that the Minister of France was an incompetent Minister, and prodigiously mistaken?

Nothing can be plainer, from all M. THIERS has said and still says than that he supposed he might protract the negotiations, and hinder any settlement from taking place. There he was mistaken. Again, after the treaty had been signed, he flattered the PACHA that it would not be executed before the spring, and that by that time France would be ready to negotiate for him, with a tremendous military force to give cogency to her demands. Again was M. THIERS utterly mistaken.

While M. THIERS was planning further delay in the negotiations, they were put an end to by the treaty. This was his foresight. While he was telling the PACHA what would be done next spring to hinder Syria from being taken him, British ships of war were actually earing Syria from the PACHA by force. This was, his sagacity. Cannot the French perceive how is the confident ignorance of this man, and nothing else, which has brought about all the unexpected circumstances that she deplores? Listen to the way in which he talks:—

"And what did we do abroad? This was what I said to the Pacha;—Do not pass the Taurus; cover well St. Jean d'Acre and Alexandria; demand the mediation of France; and if you can make the negotiation last out, if you can prolong it till spring, France will then, at the head of all her force, negotiate for you, and will do so with advantage.' Such was my idea, such were my hopes, such was my object."

What short-sighted nonsense! "Make the negotiation last if you can," says this Minister. But negotition was over, and action was begun. Let any man of sense compare the above passage with the details of the cannonade of Acre, and then determine how much political judgment falls to the lot of M. THIERS.

It is M. THIERS who has made the fall of Beyrout and of Acre seem a disappointment to France. It is his fault that force and slaughter have been necessary in these places. Had he joined fairly in the negotiations a result would have been come to which would have rendered force unnecessary, for it is not credible that the PACHA would have resisted the five Powers. What is France the better for having isolated herself? It is easy to see how much the PACHA is the worse. That PACHA for his losses, and France for her disappointment, have equally to thank M. THIERS.—*Morning Post, Nov.* 30.

HER MAJESTY'S ACCOUCHEMENT.

The interesting crisis which was known to be near, but not so near, has arrived. Her Majesty was early yesterday forenoon seized with the usual symptoms, which continued to increase with all the appearances of a favourable termination. Information was communicated to the Duchess of Kent, and the other members of the Royal Family in town, who were immediately in attendance. The Cabinet Ministers were also summoned, and repaired to the Palace with all possible dispatch, and we are happy to have it in our power to announce that, at ten minutes before two, her Majesty was safely delivered of a Daughter. The Qeen, we rejoice to say, is as can be desired, and the infant bids fair for life. At five-and-twenty minutes to three a royal salute from the Tower and other guns announced the joyous intelligence to her Majesty's subjects in the metropolis. Her Majesty's marriage, it will be remembered, took place on Monday, the 10th of February, nine months and eleven days since. The Lord Chancellor was presiding in his Court, with the intention of pronouncing some judgments, but he instantly locked up his papers and repaired to Buckingham Palace, as his presence was officially required.

The Standard says, "The greatest possible interest prevailed at the West-end of the

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town during the morning, in consequence of its being positively stated that her Majesty was hourly expected to give birth to an heir to the throne of these realms. We, consequently used every possible exertion to obtain any intelligence, however trivial, on so important and interesting an event, but the most profound silence reigned at the Palace. The servants had instruction not to give the least information on the subject, or to answer any inquiry, from whatever quarter it might come. We are, however, able, from sources on which we can rely, to state that the Queen was taken rather poorly on Friday night about nine o'clock, but nothing serious was apprehended until about six o'clock yesterday morning, when her Majesty's medical attendants were all summoned to Buckingham Palace. Shortly after that hour, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, and other Great Officers of State and the Household arrived, and a privy Council was immediately held in a room adjoining her Majesty's. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London arrived at the Palace at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Messengers from most of the public offices were also in attendance,

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE, NOV. 21.

Buckingham Palace, Nov. 21—This afternoon, at ten minutes before two, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, several Lords of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bed-chamber, being present. This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Tower guns, and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a Form of Thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday the 29th of November, or the Sunday after the respective Ministers shall receive the same.

Her Majesty and the young Princess are, God be praised, both doing well.

The following official Bulletin was issued during the afternoon, a copy of which was forwarded to the Lord Mayor:—

Buckingham Palace, Nov. 21, 1840.
Quarter-past Three o'clock.

The Queen was safely delivered of a Princess this afternoon at ten minutes before two o'clock.

Her Majesty and the Royal infant are both doing well.

(Signed) JAMES CLARK, M. D.
CHARLES LOCOCK, M, D.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
R. BLAGDEN.

Immediately after the birth of the young Princess summonses were issued for holding a Privy Council at the Council-office at four o'clock. The Council sat nearly an hour, and was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Melbourne, Lord John Russell, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and several other Privy Councillors. At the Council we understand the Form of Prayer for her Majesty's safe delivery was agreed upon.

Up to six o'clock her Majesty and the Royal Infant (we are informed) were going on very favourably. The Princess, it is said, is a fine healthy child.

The Park guns were not fired, it being imagined that the noise might disturb her Majesty. The bells of St. Margaret's church and the other churches in the metropolis communicated the happy event by ringing merry peals during the evening. It is expected that a general illumination will take place on Monday. The latest accounts state that her Majesty and the Royal Infant are going on well.—*Weekly Dispatch, Nov.* 22.

An affair has occurred at Buckingham Palace, which has caused an extraordinary excitement among the residents. Shortly after 12 o'clock on the night of the 2nd, the immediate attendants on Her Majesty were astounded on finding a lad secreted under a sofa in an anti-room adjoining the Queen's bed-chamber. An alarm was immediately given, and the interloper handed over to the police. It turns out on enquiry, that the adventurous little urchin is no other than Master Edmund Jones, the ex-chimney-sweep, who, by his exploits in the Palace a short time back, caused so much interest. The lad is supposed to be insane.

LORD CARDIGAN.

THE CHRONICLE.—There is every appearance of another victim being about to be sacrificed to that military Moloch, Lord Cardigan, in the person of an old Waterloo man, Major Morse Cooper, who, because he had the hardihood to come forward in the hour of need and state what he knew of his friend, is marked with reprobation by the Court-martial, and marked by the Horse Guards as a man to be coerced, if possible.

Major Cooper, highly indignant at an insulting letter of "Miles," published a reply, containing severe strictures on Lord Cardigan, evidently believing that the Lord and *soi-disant* soldier were one and the same person. Application is made to the Horse Guards (by the gallant Colonel of course). In former days, a King, Royal Dukes, *the* Duke himself—Generals—were guardians of their own honor; but things are altered in these times. The full power of the Horse Guards (without calling for proof of the accusation made at the *peril* of the accuser) at once is thundered down, and the victim seized and gagged.

Major Morse Cooper is prohibited by a *private* communication, in severe terms, from writing again in justification of himself; but instantly appears, "by authority," an insulting and untrue statement in a morning paper, which, although it might be refuted in a few lines he is prohibited from doing, and the letter of censure communicated to him *privately* but officially, is published in every paper. Is this even-handed justice? By whose authority do these letters appear? By the authority of Lord Cardigan, of course.

There was the "authorized statement," Major Jenkins's letter, the Adjutant-General's letter of the 26th ult. Whatever the Colonel may think proper to do in the way of publication he may, but the H. P. Major must publish nothing; or, if he does, with the contemptible threat of having a pen put through his name.

Major Cooper's letter remains without contradiction; he has challenged inquiry. What can have prevented Lord Cardigan, or the Horse Guards authorities, from causing a searching scrutiny into the truth of its accusations? We have Captain Harvey Tuckett, the two Captains Reynolds, Captain Forrest, and this Major Cooper—(*vide Times*)—and others, who are willing and anxious to justify themselves and the regiment from the imputations cast on them by Lord Cardigan; but there is an influence against which it is in vain for them to struggle.

It appears that the *Times*, in publishing the Adjutant General's letter as a public document, has been imposed on. It was not a public document, but communicated privately to Major Morse Cooper. Had it been intended for publication, it would have been as a general order. It could only reach the *Times* through one channel, and we can be at no loss in naming that channel.

Since the bells have done ringing and the guns have done firing, we may perhaps stand a chance of being heard when, in our quiet way, we make our bow and say among the rest that "the infant Princess is well."

"The infant Princess!" The humbug, then, is begun---the courtly nonsense is commenced---and, almost before the ligament is cut, the little squalling embryo bit of humanity is saluted as her Royal Highness!

We don't wish to be misunderstood. There is no one in the three kingdoms who is more sincerely glad than we are that the little QUEEN has had a good time, and is doing "as well as can be expected;" there is no one more thoroughly rejoiced that another life is placed between us and old White Whiskers of HANOVER; there is no one who more appreciates the danger we have all escaped in having a healthy child and a recovering Queen, instead of a miscarriage, and perhaps a fatal événement. We have some idea of what the reign of Ernest in this country would have been, we know how many lives would have been sacrificed before he could have been driven out, and we are quite sure that every one has a right to rejoice, even upon his own private account, that this accouchement has turned out as it has.

It is quite a different thing, however, to feel glad at the safety of a mother and her child, and to join in all the tomfooleries that are enacted upon this occasion—it is rather a different thing to be glad to hear that the little senseless squalling thing is alive and kicking, and to feel a sudden idolatrous reverence for the little bundle of lively vivified jelly, and to address it unconscious littleness by the name of her Royal Highness.

The infant Princess is well! Her Royal Highness's exploits, hitherto, have hardly been commensurate in dignity with the length of her title. Her Royal Highness first made herself known to the grave and noble inaividuals who, as members of her Majesty's Privy Council, were waiting in an ante-chamber with up-pricked ears and with jorums of caudle cooling before them—she first made herself known, we say, to these persons by a short and sharp cry, caused, it is said, by the coldness of the new world into which she had just arrived, and by the impertinent attentions of the nurse, who insisted upon wrapping her Royal Highness up in her swadding clothes, whether she would or no.

After this, it is said that her Royal Highness was brought into the Privy Council chamber and placed upon the table, where she conducted herself in a manner especially incongruous, kicking with very great pertinacity, and squalling very loudly, not to say anything of other instances of undignified conduct, which were more than suspected by some of the Lords of the Privy Council present, although one of them, more a courtier than the rest, said that this was a singular instance of Royal precocity, and intended as a hint to the Privy Council, that although she could not speak to them, she knew very well in what assembly she was.

After this, her Royal Highness was carried away and deposited in a cradle all down and silk, shaped in the form of a nautilus shell, and designed, of course, and as the papers take great care to tell us, by *French* artists. From her cradle upwards, it must be part of the education of her Royal Highness that nothing English is fit to look at. This is so necessary a part of a Royal education, that it cannot possibly be begun too early; and therefore we think it highly creditable in those who are employed to train up the child in the way she should go, to deposit her, in the first instance, in some French jimcrack, in which she may be swung about easily, and learn the difference between a French an English *swing*.

The course of humbug is now begun, and it will rather increase than diminish. As soon as the month is past, we shall have churchings and christenings, and illuminations and long gazettes, and special ambassadors with messages of congratulation, and half the cheesemongers in the country coming up to Buckingham Palace to kiss away at the Queen's hand, and take their chance of getting knighted. Rare doings no doubt there will be, and John Bull will be tickled and made to stare and shout and get drunk, and the farce will end as usual, by his having his pocket picked.

We would just remind Johnny, however, that there are finer fish in than have yet come out of it—thus we believe the old proverb runs—and that the present little girl is, after all, nearly as unlikely ever to come to the Throne as Ernest of Hanover himself is. The little Queen has begun exceedingly early, and she is likely to go on as she has begun; so that in another ten months this little Vic the Second will be likely to have her nose put out of joint by a thumping boy, and then there must be new Privy Councils, and new illuminations, and new drawings of the purse-strings. Leigh Hunt, who seems to have taken upon himself the place vacated by Southey, and to have become amateur poet-laureate, prognosticates that there will be twenty of them. What sources of information he may have, we cannot tell; but we hope he may be mistaken. For our own parts we shall be quite content with another, just to make assurance doubly sure with respect to the demon of Hanover; that, we should be glad to square accounts, and to cry. *Ohe jam satis est.*

This prospect of a large family is rather awkward news for John Bull, for if the Queen should happen to have twenty children, there is no good reason why they should not have twenty apiece, so that in half a century Johnny's Princes and Princesses-Royal might be a large part of his population, and at 20,000*l.* a year apiece would eat him fairly out of house and home.

Some remedy ought to be at once devised for this. The people will not bear any considerable addition to their already enormous burdens, and if much money is asked for, the country will begin seriously to balance the cost of Royalty against its utility. It is absolutely necessary for the popularity of the Queen and the safety of the Throne, that the Civil List should be kept down. Now, if the Ministers will only listen to us, we will tell them how to do it.

So long as Ernest of Hanover was heir-presumptive to the Throne, a great many people were afraid to proceed to extremities against him; and others thought that while we kept him waiting for the Crown, we were bound to give him something to keep up his spirits. Now, however, all this is gone by; the King of Hanover is no more to us than the King of the Gypsies. He is altogether put out of the field, a filly is now brought to the post, against which Ernest has no chance, and according to all rules and practices of Royal races, he ought to pay forfeit.

Old White Whiskerandos receives in hard cash 21,000*l.* a year from this country, to which he has not an atom more right than we have. Now six thousand a year is enough, and more than enough, for the education of the best heir-apparent than ever was begotten. This was that little Vic herself had allotted to her. Three thousand a year is abundant to buy music, lessons, and copy-books for an ordinary Prince or Princess. Take away then the King of Hanover's 21,000*l.*, and a fund will be formed, out of which one heir-apparent and five Princes and Princesses may be educated. This is six in all, which is giving the Queen and her husband pretty fair latitude, and all these may be brought up without a farthing expense to the country, by doing a single act of justice. When they get bigger, they will want more, it is said, but then there is Adelaide's hundred thousand. That surely is not to go on for ever, and that will become available.

We have thus pointed out how the Royal family may economise, if they please among themselves, and increase and multiply without becoming intolerably burdensome to the people. If they do not take the hint, the people will take it for them. Of one thing we are quite sure, and that is, that the Minister will deserve to be impeached who shall dare to propose any increase to the Civil List for the new Princess, so long as the Duke of Cumberland continues to draw money from England in order to oppress the poor mud-larks of Hanover.

The "infant Princess" appears to have had, her squalling or otherwise, marvellous effect upon the Archbishop of Canterbury and the other old ladies, when assembled in the adjoining room to where Victoria lay in---judging from what the Courtnewsman states in the course of his eloquent detail of what took place at the Place on the day of the Royal accouchement. Thus he writes:--"The infant Princess having been brought into the room where the Ministers and great officers of State were assembled, their lordships took their departure from the Palace directly afterwards!"

"It will be a source of regret to some," quoth the Archbishop of Canterbury to the foreign Prince Regent of these realms, immediately after the Queen's accouchement "that the little stranger is not a boy,' "Ah, vell, never mind," rejoined the Prince, "ve vil try vat can pe done de next time." The holy father endeavoured to express, by a sanctified twist of his eyes, a hope in accordance with the implied promise of the Royal *pap-a.*—*Satirist, November* 29.

LATEST DATES OF THE MAIL.

The Overland Mail of 1st October, from India, reached London on 12th November, with intelligence to the following dates:—

China.....	3d July.
Singapore.. ...	12th August.
Calcutta... ..	18ht September.
Madras..... .. .	19th ditto.
Ceylon.....	16th ditto.
Bombay..	1st October.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of the 2nd December just received, are filled with the speeches in the Chamber of Deputies on the Address. When the express left, the Sitting had again adjourned.

The ex Queen Regent of Spain was positively to leave Paris for Naples this day.

Immense preparations are making for the approaching funeral ceremonies in honour of the Emperor Napoleon. The Belle Poule frigate, with the remains of the Emperor on board, arrived at the port of Cherbourg on the 30th ult.

It is reported that soon after the funeral ceremony shall have taken place. Prince Louis Napoleon and his companions will be liberated, but that he will be required to pledge himself never to repeat his criminal attempt.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

On the 6th, the Deputies, proceeded to ballot for the President. The election had been looked for with anxiety, as a great test of the strength of parties; it resulted in the triumphant success of the ministerial candidate, M. Sauzet. In the minor elections of Vice-presidents and Secretaries, the Cabinet were equally successful. These results are considered to indicate that the Chamber will support the Ministry in a peaceful policy. On the 12th, the Deputies met in the several Bureaux, for the purpose of electing the committee to draw up the address on the King's speech. In the discussions on the elections, M. Guizot explicitly condemned the warlike proposition of his predecessors; and the whole tone of the debate evinced a disposition to maintain a friendly footing with this country. The most interesting speech was that of M. Thiers, who has incurred some odium by the singular frankness with which he detailed the course of his policy and the cause of his resignation. The Ministers carried the address in the Chamber of Peers, by a large majority. In the debate on the address, the only speeches of interest were those of M. Peletde la Lozere, Minister of Finance under M. Thiers and M. Guizot. The former defended the policy of his leader: he contended that the last war declared by the "infatuate Sultan" against Mehemet Ali had been achieved by England, because the Pacha refused to permit the passage of a body of British troops through his dominions, and the formation of an English railroad across the Isthmus of Suez. M. Guizot expressed his sentiments more fully than in the discussions in the Bureaux; and his speech was eminently pacific. He said that France, under the circumstances in which she had been placed, could not be continue her armaments and assume a attitude that enabled her to be ready to act according to events. —"We trust, however," said M. Guizot, "that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, that the pending differences will be honorably adjusted for France; we are labouring to that effect, and our intention are known to be sincerely pacific." He defended the Four Powers from the charge of insulting France by the treaty of the 15th of July. The draft proposed address from the Deputies was not laid before the chamber till the 23rd; when it was read midst great confusion. The passage most obnoxious was the following:—

"In this state of things, our support, Sire, is assured to you, for an honorable peace, as well as for a just war. A peace without dignity could never be accepted either by France or by her King. An unjust war, a violent aggression, without cause or object, would not be agreeable either to our manners or to our ideas of civilization and porgress. Peace, then, if possible—an honorable and certain peace, which will leave unimpaired the balance of power in Europe—such is our first wish, But if, in the course of event, it become impossible on those conditions—if the honor of France required it—if her violated rights—if her territory menaced"—(The president was here interrupted by an explosion of murmurs from the left and left centre, and was a long time unable to obtain a hearing. Several apostrophes were addressed to him which escaped us, on account of the uproar. He was, however, at last allowed to proceed)—"or her interests seriously compromised, rendered it imperative; speak then, Sire, and at your voice the French people will rise like one man, the country will submit to every sacrifice, and the national support will be assured to you."

This part of the address, in which the alternative of war is proposed, seems to have been considered by the War Section of the Chamber as making the *Casus belli* depend on the invasion of the French territory by the Russians. Shouts to that effect interrupted the reading of the address—"It was declaring that France would purchase peace at any price." Three times did the President resume, and as often was he interrupted before the enraged Deputies would hear him. The discussion on the address was commenced on the 25th.

TEXAS, MEXICO, AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE *Times*, although favourable to the recognition of the independence of Texas, thinks nevertheless, that its nationality is an important deduction from the political resources of Mexico, "the prevention of which was to have been much desired, with a view to the formation of a just balance of power in western hemisphere." This we conceive to be a mistaken view. Texas was always a source of weakness to Mexico; under Mexican dominion it was a rank and luxuriant waste—a splendid wilderness—of which, unable to make any beneficial use themselves, the Mexicans were afraid of allowing others to reap benefit from. Mexico was continually annoyed by projects the the annexation of Texas to the United States. Since the Texan revolution, all hope of reconquering the province by Mexico has not only been hopeless, but for commerse of Mexico is in danger of being destroyed by the Texan ships of war (the Mexican Government not having one single vessel to appose them), and the mother-country itself is threatened with invasion. Mexico is in no condition to carry on external rissension; her industrious resources are perishing from declining vitality; and her people are apparently incapable of selfresuscitation. Mexico has many wants; but her chief dequirement is repose; that the recognition of Texan independence has a tendency to give it, if her rulers be reasonable men. The province of Texas would now be as much a source of strength to Mexico as the Spanish American States would be to Spain.

The *Times* talks of Mexico being the true counterpoise in the South to the predominating influence of the United States; as well might it say the Channel Islands were the true counterpoise in French policy to the predominating influence of England in Europe. The establishment of an independent and powerful States south of the Sabine, and not the preservation of a weak and crimbling one, the true counterpoise.

There was no reasonable prospect of Mexico making any use of the now independent province; the Anglo-Saxon colonization of Texas will give to it important influence on commerce and civilization.

The revolt of Texas from Mexico was, according to the *Times*, planned at New Orleans. Now, where it was planned, is of no importance, it was the result of the injustice of Mexico to the settlers, and the determination of those settlers not to live under the despotism of Santa Anna.

The feeling in favour of the union of the two republics is not now strong in Texas; the best proof which is, that it is the declared policy of President Lamar's Government to defeat all attempts at annexation. In such an union President Lamar solemnly assured the Congress in 1839, that he saw the grave of Texan prosperity. We agree with Mr. John Quincy Adams that such an union would be a "monstrous amalgamation;" but we would inquire whether he, the now denouncer of Texan independence, did not, when President of the United States, offer to the Mexican Government four millions of dollars for the purchase of Texas. Europe has now an interest in frustrating, and a right of interposing in any attempt at such an union. But there need be no fear of any such annexation; the subject of the tariff would alone effectually prevent it. Texas, combining, as it does, the natural qualities of one of the Southern, and one of the Northern, States of the American Union, will never submit to the restriction of this United States tariff; nor will the Northern States of the Union ever consent to the annexation at the cost of the tariff.—*Journal of Commerce Nov.* 28

SPAIN.

We have received Madrid papers and letters of the 20th instant.

The *Madrid Gazette* states that the young QUEEN was in excellent health and spirits at her drawing-room, but our private correspondence express a contrary opinion.

The Regency continues to issue various administrative and financial decrees.

Barcelona papers of the 20th announce the raising of the state of siege, and give the account of the inauguration of a new stone in another constitution.

The *Castellano* says that the news relative to the Duke de la VITTORIA'S departure for the Basque provinces, where agitation was at work, is not confirmed. The journals and advices which arrived yesterday dispel all uneasiness to any fresh attempts in the provinces. The most perfect tranquillity prevails, nor is it to be feared that disunion will reappear.

Since writing the above we have received Madrid papers and letters of the 21st ult.

Our private correspondence alludes to the differences existing in the Regency Cabinet, but it states that ESPARTERO has no intention of resigning office and becoming the alcade of Logrono, which he says he has so long sighed for.

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